FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1842. [NO. 1330.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

THOSE who are desirous of forming a Horse Company in 34th Regiment, are requested to meet at Mr. S. Barksdale's, on Saturday the 3d prox. next.

October 17, 1842. 29-2w

A TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, and who can give satisfactory testimony of his acquirements and moral character, can get the charge of the Borough Male Academy for the next twelve months commencing on the 1st Monday in January next. Apply personally, or by letter to the Postmaster at Wadesborough.

October 14, 1842. 29-6w

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE Subscriber gives notice, that the Steamer Clarendon Pilot is now in fine order, with a large and new bedding, a well qualified Commander, and every comfort usual on the finest Packet boats. She will resume her customary weekly trips between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

The passage money will not be looked to, but will be demanded before the passenger leaves the boat. The large amount due me for passage, has made it impossible to collect, and my own necessities renders this rule imperative.

HECTOR OF THE COTTON PLANT.

October 22, 1842. 28-3m

Wilmington Chronicle will please copy.

Insurance and Banking Company.

THE Company continue their Agency in Fayetteville. They will also take risks against fire in all of the towns in North Carolina, on property of every description, value &c. of the property, to be described to the Agents.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, November 24, 1842. 29-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Cause to shew cause against Petition of

, of Guilford County, Trader, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

Alfreson of Rockingham County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

Isgrove of Guilford County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

Saunders of Guilford County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

Ellis of Guilford County, Collier, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

Matthews of Cumberland County, Innkeeper, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

Wilcox of Rockingham County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

Sheppard of Anson County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

Dickinson of Stanly County, Merchant, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

Cox, of Guilford County, late Merchant, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

Rush of Iredell County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

Kistler of Mecklenburg County, Carpenter, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

October 21, 1842. 29-3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Subscriber, at November Sessions, 1842, of Stanly County Court, obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of John M. Allen, late of said County, and notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

A. B. COCHRAN, *Admr.*

October 15, 1842.

Further Notice is also given,

That on the 13th day of December next, at the late residence of the said John M. Allen, the undersigned Administrator aforesaid, will expose to sale all the perishable Property belonging to said Estate. Also seven likely and valuable NEGROES. Terms made known on the day of sale.

A. B. COCHRAN *Admr.*

October 15, 1842. 29-2w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1842.

Petition vs. Jacob Lampley and wife Hannah, Wm. Stricklin and wife Mary, William Webb and wife Ann, John Webb and wife Sarah, William Webb and wife Sarah, Benjamin Webb, Abner Eli and wife Celia, and John Webb.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, in this case, that Jacob Lampley and wife Hannah, Wm. Stricklin and wife Mary, John Webb and wife Ann, William Webb and wife Sarah, and Abner Eli and wife Celia, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or it will be heard pro confesso as to them, and an Order passed for the Dower to be laid off.

Witness Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday in October, A. D. 1842.

G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

29-6w

Valuable NEGRO for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, appointing me receiver in the matter of Christian Bringle's trust, and decreeing a sale of the remainder of the trust fund, I shall sell, on Monday of Cumberland County Court, being the 5th day of December next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, all the right, title and interest of the said Christian Bringle, in and to a certain Negro man named SAMPSON. Terms, Cash.

JOHN B. LORD.

November 10, 1842. 28-4s

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1842.

Malcom Shaw *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin at the suit of Malcom Shaw, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on 233¾ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the land of James Martin and others, as the property of the said Edmund D. Martin.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the above recited facts, and that judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied upon as aforesaid will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery and costs, unless he appear at the next term of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of January next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1842, and in the 67th year of the Independence of said State.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 29-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1842.

William P. Kendall *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin at the suit of William P. Kendall, and was returned to the Court aforesaid levied on 233¾ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the land of James Martin and others, as the property of the said Edmund D. Martin.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the above recited facts, and that judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied upon as aforesaid will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery and costs, unless he appear at the next term of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of January next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1842, and in the 67th year of the Independence of said State.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 29-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1842.

Nelson P. Ishes *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Nelson P. Ishes, and was returned to the Court aforesaid levied on 233¾ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the land of James Martin and others, as the property of the said Edmund D. Martin.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the above recited facts, and that judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied upon as aforesaid will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery and costs, unless he appear at the next term of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of January next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1842, and in the 67th year of the Independence of said State.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 29-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1842.

William P. Gould *vs.* Thomas Waddill, Jr., Ex'r., Vincent Parsons, Ex'r., Charlotte D. Parsons, Ex'x. of James H. Martin, dec'd; Daniel Gould, Sen., Daniel Gould, Jr., John M. Gould.

PETITION FOR LEGACY.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel Gould Jr. and John M. Gould, two of the Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1842, and the 67th year of American Independence

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 29-6w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has in operation a WOOL PICKER and FINISHING CARD, for making Rolls.

Wool should be free from trash, washed, and well greased.

Wool Rolls can be had at the Mill for cash only.

ANGUS McLEAN.

Cumpee Hill, Robeson County, November 17, 1842. 29tf

30 hhds. prime MOLASSES,

just received and for sale by

B. ROSE.

November 15, 1842. 28-3w

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin de Laines, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their

Fall Stock of MERCHANDIZE,

Embracing nearly every article usually kept in Stores. As usual, the Stock is heavy, and we invite Country Merchants, and our friends at large, to call and see us. We sell on time to punctual customers.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1842. 27tf

Valuable PLANTATION for sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation called Ashwood, situated on the East side of Cape Fear, 8 miles above the Bridge, containing 320 acres, with a comfortable house and other improvements. If this property is not disposed of at private sale before the next December Court, it will then be offered at public auction. A liberal credit will be given. For further description, apply to John Bell and Duncan Bute.

E. H. ASHE.

November 8, 1842. 27-tf

THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300 000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Ships, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Wm. E. Mayhew, Wesley H. Beatty, William C. Shaw, Lewis I. Cohner, John Dushane, Directors: Charles R. Pearce, Thos. R. Matthews, G. W. Richardson, John's Hopkins,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, at his Auction Store, opposite the Hotel, has in Store the following GOODS:

2500 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT,
200 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
25 hhds N. Orleans and P. R. Sugars,
150 kegs Nails,
75 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
100 lbs Putty,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
100 bags Shot,
1500 lbs Bar Lead,
25 bbls Green Copperas,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
10 tons Iron,
25 bags Pepper, Ginger and Pimento,
100 lbs best Caraccas Indigo,
200 reams Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper,

Loaf Lump and Crushed Sugar, Stuart's Candy, Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Soda and Butter Crackers, Preserved Ginger, Cheese, half and qr. bbls No. 1 Mackerel, Snuff, Tobacco and Spanish Cigars, Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson and Young Hyson Teas, Madder, Salts, Saleratus, Brimstone, Saltpetre, Alum, Logwood, Fustic, Camewood, Brazil wood, with other Dyes, Drugs and Medicines of good quality, Fancy Soap and Perfumery, common and fine Crockery and Glass Ware, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

150 Packages Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Cotton and Wool Cards, Fur, Wool and Palm Hats, Straw Bonnets, Collins' and Kings' Axes, 2000 pairs assorted Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods have been purchased at low prices. The assortment is general, and they will be sold at a moderate advance for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 20, 1842. 25tf

LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the door of the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M., the following REAL ESTATE, viz:—

120 acres on the North East side of the North West branch of Cape Fear River, joining King and others.

150 acres, joining A. Elliot and others, on Cape Fear River.

By Decree of the Court of Equity.

Terms.—Six months credit, with interest from date; bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.
Clerk and Master.

October 12, 1842. 24ts

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to create a new County, to be formed out of parts of the Counties of Anson and Mecklenburg.

November 1, 1842. 27-4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to Incorporate the Lane's Creek Church, in Anson County, a member of the Moriah Missionary Baptist Association.

November 1, 1842. 27-4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next Legislature, to move the Public Buildings from Lumberton, in Robeson County, and locate the same at or near the centre of said County, where a suitable place may be found.

October 15, 1842. 24tf

LAND SALE POSTPONED.

THE Sale of the Land situate on McLennan's Creek, Moore County, known as the McLeod Land, is postponed until Tuesday the 17th day of January, 1843, when it will be sold for ready money, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

October 28, 1842. 26tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

TARRING AND FEATHERING.—The Wilmington Chronicle states, that in consequence of a reduction of about 8½ per cent. in the fees of the Pilots on the river and bars below Wilmington, all the Pilots conspired and resigned their branches. Finding, however, that their places could be readily supplied, they soon thought better of it, made applications and were re-appointed. On Sunday the 20th, one of the number, named George Bowen, was tarred and feathered by thirteen of his brother pilots, and marched several miles to music not of the sweetest tones, and otherwise maltreated. They assert, in excuse for this atrocity, that Bowen himself had proposed resistance to the reduction of fees, and that he who first yielded should be tarred and feathered. He was the first to yield, and his fellows took him at his word. Warrants have been issued for the 13, who will have to pay the proper penalty for their frolic.

FREE TRADE.—It is a curious fact, dwelt upon with much emphasis by the Leeds (England) Mercury, that within ten months six Tariffs, hostile to the manufactures of England, by increasing the duties on them, have been put in force, viz; by Russia, Portugal, France, Belgium, the United States, and the German League. The Mercury speaks of these Tariffs as "eastward events," as "blows struck at the commercial prosperity of England," as a "declaration of commercial war" against England. Each of these Tariffs raised the duties on English manufactured goods, on some to as high a point as 300 per cent. and on others prohibitory. For what purpose? For the double purpose of raising revenue and aiding the industry and skill of their own people, of course.

Now, *our* Free Trade Locofoco party are bent on "repealing" our Tariff, and thereby reducing a revenue which can scarcely be sufficient for the purposes of government, destroying our manufactures at the same time, and encouraging those of Great Britain. This may be the true policy of the United States, but if it be, it is our misfortune not to be able to perceive it. It appears to us, that our Tariff cannot be injurious to ourselves and to England at the same time.

THE MARY ROGERS CASE.—There is still some doubt hanging over this matter, the statement from the Tribune of a confession by Mrs. Loss, not being fully verified; though that paper persists in a belief of its substantial truth.

BLASPHEMY.—The Boston Post, the organ of Locofocoism in Massachusetts, has prepared what it calls a "Clay Whig Creed," which is a most irreverent and blasphemous parody of the Christian Creed. Also, "Dr. Watts's Office Hymn," and a "Shorter Catechism," in which much of the language of the Presbyterian Catechism is contained, but the whole perverted to political purposes of the lowest kind, and calculated to bring religion into contempt and derision. It is quite of a piece with Brownson's celebrated infidel assaults on religion, its institutions, and ministry. And in our opinion, it is only an evidence of results to which Locofocoism inevitably leads, however little many good and pious people who belong to that party, may think of such results.

ATTEMPT TO POISON A WHOLE WHIG MEETING.—A letter from Harrison County, Ohio, to the Editor of the Westchester Examiner, states the shocking fact, that a quantity of arsenic was put into a cask of water drunk by the people at a Whig meeting at St. Clairsville, by which about 160 persons were sickened, of whom 3 men and 1 woman had died, and others were expected to die.

PORK.—Western hogs have been sold at Salem, N. C. at $2 50 per 100. At Lynchburg, Va. at $3. At Rutherfordton, N. C. $2 50 to $3.

The new steam boat FAYETTEVILLE, of Fayetteville, Capt. Rush, came into port from that place on Sunday, being her first trip down. The Fayetteville belongs to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, and is intended for the Cape Fear trade. She is much larger, and superior to any boat that has ever run upon the river. She was built at the place after which she is called, in a most substantial manner. Her length is 123½ feet, breadth of beam 26½ feet, depth of hold 9 feet; has 6 boilers, an engine of 120 horse power, and measures about 350 tons.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Important from England.—The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Union, under date of the 4th inst. announces as follows:

"The Prince of Wales has been weaned, and the papers solemnly record, bears the deprivation with the best grace in the world."!!

Choicest varieties of apples, says the Cincinnati Chronicle, sell in that market at 4 cents a peck, or 80 cents per barrel.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE LOCOS.

There is no longer any doubt that the Locofoco party, deceived by the results of the late elections into a false estimate of its independent strength, has determined to abandon the Administration to its fate, pretending all the while that the withdrawal of its forces is caused by the Administration's failing to redeem *its* part of the stipulations between the high contracting parties. The last number of the Globe, affirming the renegation of its pledges by the Administration, treats it in such a manner as to show that all the professions by its party of friendliness to the President were hollow and delusive. But let the parties speak for themselves. From the *Madisonian* of Monday, then, we copy the following official announciation:

"*The Cabinet.*—Many rumors being abroad of expected changes in the President's Cabinet, we feel it to be our duty to state, as we are able to do, that no changes in the offices of Heads of Departments are likely to take place before or during the approaching session of Congress; and that whatever changes may after that time occur (if any) will be in the spirit of most friendly relation between the President and all the present Heads of Departments."

Upon this short paragraph the *Globe* of Monday evening makes a commentary of some length, the pith and marrow of which is contained in the following extracts, well worthy of the reader's attention:

"The Executive now returns to the Democratic *friends he had left*, surrounded by a body guard notorious of late years for the most excessive hostility to those whom they now affect to call friends. What solitary instance do we see of a public trust of any importance reposed in any new hands, except they be of the old Federal school, or of the new one of apostates from the Democracy? We ask our Democratic brethren to look round them, and see to whom the President has confided the influential positions of the Government. Are they confided to such men as the Democratic majorities, which have recently spoken throughout the Union, would call to such places? If the Democratic party can answer in the affirmative, then we may admit that the President has given earnest of a sincere disposition to return to the friends he had left," &c.

The conclusion of the Globe's commentary is worth copying for the fun of it, saying nothing, of course, of the justice of its application—we leave *thet* to our readers:

"We have heard," says the Globe, "that some ingenious old hen-wives have discovered that a turkey-cock can some times be converted into an admirable dry nurse for swarms of the common barn-door fowls—chickens from different nests; and, when he undertakes the office, is usually very successful. His strength enables him to beat off all feathered enemies that threaten his charge; and his broad, strong wings make a perfect shelter to protect it from wind and rain. It seems our present managers of national affairs think the Democracy, like a great and silly turkey-cock, can be cheated into the belief that the brood which Federalism [meaning the President and his Cabinet] now tenders, is its own; and can be made sufficiently docile to bring them to maturity, as a sort of foster-father."

Col. Thos. H. Benton has just written a fierce letter to some of his constituents who invited him to a public Dinner, in which he denounces the Exchequer project as a kind of National Bank. He says Nicholas Biddle is its author—that he imparted it to Webster, who palmed it on Capt. Tyler, who presented it to Congress "*where I killed it in a single Speech.*" (This is the Ballroller to the life.) He says Missouri (which has for years implicitly obeyed all his directions in Legislation and Currency) is now afflicted with small notes, depreciated paper, spurious banking, unauthorized issues of paper trash, lawless corporations, and the introduction of paper from other States"—and all this in spite of the most ferocious legislation against such nuisances. Poor encouragement, certainly, for other States to plunge into Bentonism. By-and-by these Currency-tinkers will find out that the true way to get rid of a bad Paper Currency is by making and sustaining a good one.—*Tribune.*

Proposals for building a National Observatory on Camp Hill, in Washington, have been solicited by the Government. It is to consist of two departments, Astronomical and Magnetic. The work will probably go on at the opening of Spring. The plan, we hear, is a magnificent one, and just such as should have been entered upon by the nation many a long year ago. But, better late than never.

Slamm's Plebeian.

When John Quincy Adams was President and proposed a National Observatory, he was scouted and railed at for doing it. Jacksonism made itself exceedingly merry with the idea of building "light-houses in the skies."—*Tribune.*

Mr. Clay among the Quakers.—A correspondent of the Richmond Whig, writing from Indianapolis, in speaking of Mr. Clay's visit to Indiana, says;—"He made a most decided impression, especially among the very respectable Society of Friends. The wavering have been confirmed, and the confirmed made enthusiastic in his support. A delegation of Friends waited on him to invite him to attend their church on the 2d, (Sunday.) When retiring from his room, the spokesman of the delegation—a venerable old man—took Mr. Clay by the hand, and said, 'Fare thee well, Henry; God be with thee, and we will.'"

The editor of the Democratic Watchman recently left home on a collecting tour. He returned safely, and concludes an account of his trip with the following paragraph:

"Thus endeth the history of our trip. We found squirrels, deer, pheasants, clever men, pretty women, good coaches, fine roads, but did'nt get a sight of the object of our pursuit. We did'nt write a single receipt for money due the Watchman."

He seems not only to have chased deer and pheasants, but also to have joined in a wild goose chase.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Professional Office Seekers.—There are some men who do nothing under the sun but struggle after office. In this matter, they are monomaniacs. They neglect business and live precariously, having their eyes fixed on office.—*Portland American.*

Any thing at times and nothing long.—At a dinner given in Washington to the Delegates, shortly after the Harrisburg Convention, John Tyler was present and spoke as follows.

"I do declare that the nomination given to me was neither solicited nor expected. I went to the Convention in honor of Henry Clay; and in the defeat of the wishes of his friends, I, as one of them, made a sacrifice of feeling, even though my own name was associated with that of Harrison. * * * I am a true and genuine Whig, and in the Capitol yonder I have shown my love of Whig principles."

A certain portion of the Locos having got upon a strong scent, though upon a lean chase for office, are now swarming upon Mr. Tyler from all parts of the country, and begin to annoy him exceedingly. He begins plainly to see, what we told him over and over again, that the Locos are a crafty set—that they would readily take his offices, but in time of need they would not only render him no efficient support, but would actually desert him. This idea is now beginning to be broached by certain "organs" of the Administration. Remarking upon this new state of things the National Intelligencer says:

"The President, we are officially informed, is disposed to 'act in certain cases'—by which, the reader should understand, is meant to remove Whigs yet remaining in office, and appoint Loco Focos in their places—but is induced to 'pause' until he ascertains whether 'the Globe's friends in Congress' intend to treat the President and his Cabinet with as little respect as the Globe itself has done. The President, therefore, is well apprised that there *are* intrigues afoot, though the 'Senior Editor' (Noah) has not found them out. The President apparently, begins to suspect that he has been duped by the Loco Foco gentlemen in and out of Congress, who have used him, as one would an orange, *squeezing out of it its rich and juicy pulp, and then throwing it away.* They have had the aid of the President and his party to defeat the Whigs, and having succeeded, partly by means of this coalition, in carrying the Ohio and New York elections, they seem now to be disposed to spurn the President's advances, conceiving themselves strong enough to carry on the contest with the Whigs without his aid."

We understand, that some evil-disposed person has circulated a report in the Western part of this State, that the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road is unsafe for travellers. We have taken some pains to inquire into the fact, and so far from such a report having any foundation in truth, we learn from the proper authority, that not the slightest accident has occurred, resulting in injury to any one from defects in the Road, since it was first put into operation, and that it is now in as safe a condition as it has been at any time since its construction.

Raleigh Register.

Consistent—very.—The last "Standard," in speculating upon the probable measures that will be devised by the Legislature of this State, to afford relief to the people under their present pecuniary embarrassments, says—

"Another remedy is the suspension, for a time, of the collection of debts. This might operate as a temporary relief, &c."

It was only the week before, that, in noticing the introduction of a bill into the Tennessee Legislature, *for this very purpose*, i. e. to stay the collection of debts, the "Standard" thus expressed itself:

"This disgraceful germ of repudiation, has passed the lower House by a vote of 37 to 36. We hope the Senate will lay the Bill on the table, and not aid, by its passage, the growing discredit which has been attaching itself to all of our Western and South-western States."

This is *consistency* with a vengeance.

Raleigh Register.

Cure of Cancer.—The wife of Mr. Albinson, of this city, residing in Hanover street, who for a number of years past has been afflicted with that most painful and powerful disease—the cancer in the breast—has, we learn, been thoroughly cured of it by the medical treatment of Dr. Horwitz, of this city. Professional skill of the highest rank had been previously taxed, in order to conquer and arrest its ravages, but in vain. Dr. Horwitz's mode of treating the disease was altogether medical, and free from painful consequences. The knowledge of his having made so successful a triumph in this case, is, we think, sufficient to induce others to make a trial of his skill. The patient is thoroughly cured.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Our readers may, perhaps, be surprised to learn, that such is the *community* of interest among the nations of the earth, caused by Commerce, that the people residing in the back-woods of North Carolina are affected materially by the Chinese war. But it is a well attested fact, that the Counties of *Burke* and *Yancy* are injured about ten thousand dollars, by the interruption of trade in Ginseng—Panax Quinquifolia, of Botanists—which the Chinese consider a universal Panacea.—*Raleigh Register.*

Hon. Henry Clay leaves Ashland immediately for New Orleans, where he will mainly spend the winter for the benefit of his health.

Venus.—This lovely planet which now shines so brilliantly after sunset in the western sky, is at present at its greatest brilliancy, and may be distinctly seen in the day time with the naked eye.—The peculiar coldness and clearness of the atmosphere at present renders it more than usually distinct. It will continue to be visible even at noonday, for some weeks to come. It follows some ten degrees below the path of the sun, and about 40 degrees to the east. In another month it will again be lost in the more brilliant light of the sun.—*Albany Journal.*

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate
and of the House of Commons:

The periodical assemblage of a portion of the people, selected for their eminent qualifications, for the important trusts confided to them—to enact laws by which they, as well as their constituents, are to be governed—is an occasion interesting to the philanthropist, cheering to the friends of rational liberty, and an able commentary upon the excellence of our political institutions.

To that Department of the Government, assigned to superintend the due execution of the Laws, this assemblage should always be acceptable, as affording an opportunity to show how the duties of that Department have been discharged—to point out the defects of the laws, which experience has proven to exist—and to suggest such amendments and enactments as the good of the community may require.

Such is the interesting occasion, fellow citizens, which brings us together; and, in the name of our common constituents, I cordially greet you, and tender you my hearty co-operation in the adoption and execution of all measures that may redound to the welfare of the community.

Since the last meeting of your honorable body, although portions of our State have been visited with affliction, and with physical causes, destructive to the hopes and labors of the husbandman—yet the general health of the land, and the bounteous productions of the soil, have been such as to elicit the most profound gratitude towards that Author, from whom all blessings flow, and to whose superintending Providence we are indebted for all we are, and for all we hope to be. And it is our especial duty, as it is that of every Department of every American Government, earnestly to solicit a continuance of those peculiar favors, which have rendered the American people the blessed of the earth.

Within the same period, an event has taken place, in the death of our late lamented Chief Magistrate, which, while a grateful people have mourned their bereavement, and a suffering country felt the affliction, yet has it proven the foresight of our Revolutionary sages, in the adoption of our Constitution, and has tested its wisdom and stability. A similar event, in most other countries, would have been followed by a resort to force, or, at least, to extraordinary legislation, to establish the succession. With us, the successor, already indicated by the people themselves, glides into the Chief Magistracy, with an ease and quiet on his part, and an acquiescence on ours, that proves how fortunate it is for the human family, when, in the establishment of their forms of Government, they select Wisdom, instead of Ambition, for their counsellor. And, it is to be fondly hoped, that every future test, like this, will assure the friends of our form of Government, of its strength, and its enemies, how delusive the hope of its destruction.

The result of the late Treaty with Great Britain, gives us pleasing prospects of continued peace; and, however widely some of us may differ from the President, as to the manner in which he has discharged a portion of his duties, yet the meed of praise is due to him, for his earnest and successful efforts, sustained and carried through by the eminent abilities of his distinguished Secretary, to adjust our difficulties with that Power upon principles of honor and of justice. Nor is it to be believed, that the good, arising from this adjustment, will be confined to the parties immediately concerned. The noble example, set by two of the most powerful, intelligent and honorable nations of the earth, in adjusting their difficulties, by a resort to argument, instead of arms, will be worthy the imitation of every member constituting the great family of nations.

The history of nations ought to have taught, and it is hoped has taught the present generation, that that good which arises from the guidance of reason, and the dictates of justice, is more beneficial and permanent, than that which results from the most brilliant triumph of arms, victorious over right and justice.

In inviting your attention to such matters, as ought to engage your deliberation, during your present Session, I refer you to the first Article of our Constitution, as amended, whereby it becomes your duty, at this Session, to lay off the State into Senatorial Districts, and to apportion the representatives in the House of Commons among the several Counties of the State. The rules by which you are to be guided in the discharge of your duties, are so explicitly laid down in the Constitution itself, as to preclude all suggestions on the subject.

At the last Session of Congress, an Act was passed, to apportion the Representatives among the several States, according to the sixth Census. By this Act, the number of Representatives, to which North Carolina is entitled, is reduced from thirteen, to nine. It therefore becomes your duty, to lay off the State into nine Congressional, and eleven Electoral districts. In the discharge of this duty, justice to the citizens of every part of the State, demands, that the districts shall be laid off, as nearly equal in Federal population as it is practicable to make them, and that they shall assume such shape, as shall be most convenient for the voters and candidates of every district. Indeed, the principle, that in all popular elections, every citizen should have the full political weight to which he is entitled by the Constitutions and Laws of his country, is so obviously just and undeniable, that it is deemed scarcely necessary to suggest its adoption for your guidance in the discharge of your important duties.

By an Act of Congress, approved the 4th Sept. 1841, entitled "An Act to appropriate the Proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, and to grant Pre-emption rights," a payment became due to North Carolina at the Public Treasury, on the 1st July last. On the 24th June preceding, a communication from the Treasury Department was addressed to this Department, requesting that an Agent should be designated to receive the payment. I forthwith appointed Charles L. Hinton, Esq., Public Treasurer, the Agent of this State, to receive the payment; who proceeded to Washington for that purpose: but the amount was not then paid, for the reason, as it was alleged, that the nett amount for distribution had not then been ascertained. On the 4th November, the acting Secretary of the United States, informed me that the accounts had been adjusted, and the sum of $22,917 97 was found due this State, of which the Treasurer was informed, and he forthwith requested the Department at Washington to forward him a Draft for the amount. This Draft is daily expected. It becomes your duty to apply this fund to such purpose as your wisdom may suggest.

The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company availed themselves of the Act of the last Session, entitled "An Act to secure the State against any and every liability, incurred for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and for the relief of the same," —by accepting the benefit of the Act, and giving the Executive notice of the acceptance within the time therein prescribed.—The Deed of Mortgage, and Deed of Pledge, required by said Act, have been duly executed and registered, and Bonds, to the amount of $500,000, conditioned as required, have been executed and delivered to the Treasurer, signed by obligors, whom I believed at the time, to be able to pay and satisfy said Bonds. The Treasurer endorsed $300,000 of the Bonds of said Company, as directed by said Act to do, and delivered them to the Company; and having heretofore, under a former Act, endorsed $500,000, the State stands responsible for the Company, now, to the amount of $800,000. As yet, I am not aware that the Treasurer has been required to pay any thing for any responsibility, incurred by the State for this Corporation.

At the same Session, an Act, somewhat similar, entitled "An Act for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-road Company," was passed. That Company availed itself of the benefit of the Act, by fully complying with its requirements, in giving the security, and their Bonds, to the amount of $300,000, have been endorsed by the Treasurer, as by said Act he was directed to do. I am not aware that any demand has been made upon the Treasury, for any liability incurred for this Company; and I am informed that the Company has discharged $50,000 of said bonds, as required by the Act. Besides the interest, which the State should feel, from pride and utility, in the success of these two noble enterprises, there is an additional interest, which invites your serious attention. For the first of these Roads, we have seen that the State is bound as security for $800,000—for the latter, she is bound as security now for $250,000, besides being a Stockholder in the same to the amount of $600,000. The first, and most important consideration then, is—How the Roads can be enabled to meet their liabilities, and thereby secure the State. The embarrassment of the country has been, for some time past, and is likely to be for some time to come, so extraordinary, that travel, the most profitable source of revenue to Rail-roads, has decreased exceedingly, and the productions of industry are so low, and the profits of merchandise so reduced, that the income from heavy transportation has greatly diminished. No doubt is entertained but that both Roads would speedily extricate themselves from debt, and make their stock profitable, could they have full employment. Any act of legislation, that can aid them, in procuring additional employment, without incurring additional responsibility on the part of the State, will certainly be wise and prudent.

It is more than probable that application will be made to charter a Company to construct a Rail-road from some point on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail-road, to Weldon, the point where the Portsmouth and Roanoke, and Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-roads meet; thus connecting, by a continuous Rail-road, our seat of Government with our own excellent Port of Wilmington, on the one hand, and with one of the best seaports in the world, on the other. No valid objection to granting this charter is perceived, while there is much to sustain its propriety. The distance is short, some fifteen miles, the ground is favorable, and the usual expense of Depots and Cars can be dispensed with, by the use of those belonging to the Roads, so greatly interested in this connection.—Besides the advantages of transferring heavy articles and such as are inconvenient to handle, directly from the Vessels to Cars, that will deliver them in Raleigh, and *vice versa*, it will cheapen and quicken transportation, by competition, shorten the route by Rail-road to Wilmington, and give us the means of offering our products in the rival markets of Petersburg, Norfolk, and Wilmington, within a few hours after leaving the City of Raleigh.

The next inquiry is, by what means the vast productions of the fertile West can be made to travel Eastward, and reap the advantages of these Rail-road facilities. From personal observation, I have found the Roads leading from Raleigh Westward, for the distance of fifty or sixty miles, and those passing over similar Geological formations, which range from N. East to South-West, across the whole State, separating the rich valley of the Yadkin from Fayetteville, decidedly the worst in the State. Thus, we find the productions of this range, often seeking a market much more distant than our own, because more easy of access; the towns of Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and in the far West, Augusta and Charleston, are much more familiarly known than even Fayetteville or Raleigh; much less, those Towns farther Eastward; and this grows out of the impracticability, in a great degree, of passing over our Roads, with heavy burdens at that season of the year, most convenient to take our products to market. The remedy for these evils, is believed to be in good Turnpikes—improvements more within our means, and therefore more likely to be made, and answering every desirable purpose. I therefore recommend, that a Charter be granted, to make a Turnpike Road, from the City of Raleigh, to some point Westward, selected with a view to its ultimate continuance to the extreme West, requiring the Corporation to commence operations at Raleigh, and to finish specified sections of the Road, within specified periods, and making it forfeit its charter as to all that part of the contemplated Road, which is not finished within the time prescribed, but granting the privilege to charge Tolls on all such parts as are completed, having a due regard to the citizens of the counties, through which the Road may pass, so that they shall not be harrassed by unnecessary exactions on those parts of the Road, lying in the Counties where they reside. Such a Charter would hold out inducements to capitalists, to embark in the enterprise, as they could abandon it, whenever they found it was likely to be injudicious, and yet retain what they had finished. Should this Road be continued to Waynesborough, which might be done at comparatively small expense, the Farmer would have the choice of markets, of Wilmington by the Rail-road, or Newbern by the river Neuse. This Turnpike, it is confidently believed, would aid greatly to sustain the Rail-roads, and, at the same time, give to Industry, facilities, to which it is now a stranger.

In connection with these Roads, I will again invite your attention to the facility with which the State can be called upon for payment. If either of these Companies shall fail "to pay the principal and interest as it accrues, the Public Treasurer is authorized to pay the same, out of any money in the Treasury at the time," and for this the faith of the State is pledged. By reference to the amount of semi-annual interest, and annual payments of principal, which are required to be paid, it will be seen, that it is not probable, nor indeed is it necessary, that there should be in the Treasury at all times, an amount sufficient to meet these contingencies, which, it is to be hoped, will never happen. Yet, as they may happen, and as the pledge of the State must be kept under all circumstances, inviolate, and its faith sustained, I recommend that the Treasurer have authority to borrow from our Banks, a sum not exceeding, at any one time, the amount which the State may be required to pay between the sessions of the Legislature, and that these loans be contracted only as the demands are made, and after the funds belonging to the Treasury are exhausted.

By a Resolution of the last Legislature, the Treasurer was directed to borrow from the Literary and Internal Improvement Funds, such sums as might be necessary to defray the expenses of the State, until the 1st Nov. 1842—"he, at no time, borrowing more than is required for the time being," and the officers, having charge of these Funds, were directed thus to loan them.—The inconvenience of this plan, to supply the wants of the Treasury, is experienced in this: A large amount of these funds have to lie idle in the Treasury, to be ready when the Treasurer may wish to borrow.—The Boards, having charge of the funds, are thereby restrained from seeking for them permanent investments, and the profits, which ought to arise from so large an amount, is greatly diminished, as it is not presumed, the Legislature contemplated paying interest on any more than was actually used.

As these liabilities of the Treasury are to continue for years to come, it is the part of prudence to make provision to meet them promptly, no matter how sudden and unexpected the call.

I would respectfully invite your attention to the Public Highways generally. In the Eastern section of the State, the variety of navigable sounds, rivers and streams, and the excellent adaptation of the face of the Country to good Roads, render Legislative negligence on these subjects, less oppressive. But from Fayetteville, the highest point of good Navigation Westward, (and the only navigation in our own State, in that direction, excepting the slight batteau Navigation of the Dan, as high as the County of Rockingham,) to the Buncombe Turnpike, a distance of some two hundred and fifty or three hundred miles, what navigable *Stream, Rail road, Turnpike*, or *Mc Adamized* highway, gives to the laborer facilities of transportation? None!—literally, none! This vast extent of Territory, reaching from the Blue Ridge in the West, to the alluvial region in the East, and extending across the whole State, it is believed, will compare with any spot upon the globe, for the fertility of its soil, the variety of its productions, the salubrity of its climate, the beauty of its landscapes, the richness of its Mines, the facilities for manufactures, and the intelligence and moral worth of its population. Can another such Territory, combining all these advantages, be found upon the face of the whole Earth, so wholly destitute of natural or artificial facilities for Transportation?

I direct your attention to the wants of this portion of the State—it is the business of your wisdom to supply them. Fayetteville seems naturally to invite the commerce of the West. Her river affords as good and durable navigation as most rivers in the South; her exporting Port of Wilmington, is superior to those of Petersburg, Richmond, and many other important Towns; and the wisdom of a previous Legislature, thought the necessities of this region demanded the advantages which a Railroad could afford. This scheme having failed, it is believed, from the pressure of the times, the next inquiry is—What scheme, that is practicable, will afford the desired facilities?

Next to Navigation and Railroads, Turnpikes afford the best means of taking produce to market. I therefore recommend that a Charter be granted to make a Turnpike from Fayetteville to the Yadkin river, at some point above the Narrows, or, if deemed most expedient, to some point on a similar road, leading from Raleigh, Westward, thus giving the West the advantages of both Markets; with such favorable conditions in the Charter, as heretofore suggested, that Capitalists will be induced to embark in the enterprise. And, surely, this scheme cannot fail for the want of means. Labor will be an excellent substitute for money, and labor cannot be difficult to obtain, in a region, now growing Cotton at six cts. per lb. Corn at one Dollar per bbl. and Wheat so low, that it takes one half to transport the other to Market. Should this Road ever reach the Yadkin, no doubt is entertained of its continuance across the Catawba, westward—thus giving to this Road, the advantages which will arise from the navigation of these two noble Rivers, from the Falls on the Southern border of the State, now wholly obstructing their navigation for a great distance towards their sources.

The Western portion of the State, comprising what may be termed the Mountain Counties, is a vastly interesting region, and invites your due regard. To make them more interesting, we only have to make them more accessible. The sublimity and beauty of its Mountain Scenery, the purity of its waters, the buoyancy and salubrity of its atmosphere, the fertility of its valleys, the verdure of its mountains, and, above all, its energetic, intelligent and hospitable inhabitants, make it an inviting portion of the State. The face of the country necessarily makes the construction of Roads very difficult and expensive, and the sparseness of the population in many places, forbids the imposition of a duty so onerous upon them. These Mountain Roads are made at an expense, much less than might be supposed; and, when well made, are very firm and easily kept in repair. The rapid descent in the Streams forbids much hope from Navigation, and, therefore, renders their claim upon the liberality of the Legislature, to aid them in these Roads, more just and meritorious.—When good Roads shall be established in that region, it is believed the population will increase with rapidity. Agriculture improve, grazing will be extended, and Manufactures and the mechanic Arts will flourish in a location, combining so many advantages, and inviting their growth. The improved Highways will be additional inducements to the citizens of other sections of our State, to abandon their usual Northern Tours, or visit to the Virginia Watering places, for a Tour much more interesting among our own Mountains, much cheaper and much more beautiful—a Tour in which they will inspire health in every breath, and drink in health at every draught. The large amount of money paid, and to be paid, into the Public Treasury, from that quarter, for Vacant and Cherokee Lands, would seem to give stronger claims to aid from the Treasury. It is, therefore respectfully recommended, that you give to that section of the State, such aid, as in your wisdom its condition may require, and the condition of the Public Treasury may justify.

The Buncombe Turnpike, in which the State is a stockholder, shows the great advantages arising from such improvements, and its profits, of twelve to fifteen per cent. per annum, prove the great use that is made of it.

There is another inconvenience to which this section of the State labors, and to which I deem it proper to call your attention.—This extensive Territory is wholly destitute of Banking facilities, although it is so large, that the County, which once embraced nearly the whole of it, was frequently dignified with the appellation of a State. When it is recollected, the large amount that is due to the State, for the sale of Cherokee Lands, it becomes a matter of public interest, that the debtors, who reside mostly in that quarter, should have a currency among them in which to make payment.

Turning our attention to the Eastern part of the State, two improvements, said to be practicable, assume an importance that renders them National in their character. I allude to the opening of Roanoke Inlet and the connection of Pamlico Sound, by a Ship Channel, with Beaufort Harbor. Frequent surveys of the first of these proposed improvements, made by able and scientific Engineers, and more particularly, one lately made under the authority of this State, by Maj. Walter Gwynn, whose qualifications, endorsed by the General Government, are equalled only by his practical skill, establish the feasibility of this work. The advantages arising from this improvement to our Commerce, are too obvious to need pointing out. But the view to be taken of its vast importance, is, in the protection it will afford to our shipping, and the lives of our seamen. The difficulty and dangers often encountered at Ocracoke Inlet, render the connection between Pamlico Sound and Beaufort Harbor of vast importance to the convenience and security of our Commerce and Shipping. It will be an extension of that inland navigation, so essential to us, in time of war, and give access to one of the safest harbors on our coast, and one from which a Vessel can be quicker at sea, than from any other, perhaps, on the Continent. In these improvements, the Commerce of the nation is interested; it becomes the duty of the nation to make them, if they be practicable and proper. I therefore recommend, that you bring the attention of Congress to the subject, in the manner most likely to effect the object. The attention of Congress has been repeatedly drawn to the first of these objects, but nothing is yet done. We should assert a continual claim to our right, to have this work effected by the General Government. It is beyond the present ability of the State to execute it, and if it were not, it so appropriately belongs to the General Government to execute it, that it might be considered an infringement of its rights, for the State to attempt it. You would be saved the trouble of this appeal, if the nation could witness one of those storms so frequent on our coast—could witness the war of elements which rage around Hatteras, and the dangers which dance about Ocracoke—could witness the noble daring of our Pilots, and the ineffectual, but manly struggles, of our seamen—could see our coast fringed with wrecks and our towns filled with the widows and orphans of our gallant tars. Justice and Humanity would extort, what we now ask in vain. If one tithe of the destruction, which happens on our coast, were to happen in Delaware Bay or at the entrance of Boston or New York Harbors, the sensibilities of the whole nation would be aroused, and if its recurrence could be prevented by human means, such appeals would be thundered into the ears of Congress, as would afford the protection desired, regardless of the appropriation. But instead of giving *us* the protection *we* so much need, a beggarly sum is doled out to North Carolina, to repair a dilapidated Fort, or protect an abrading sandbank.

On the South side of the Cape Fear, is a considerable extent of country, watered by Lumber River and its tributaries, which is heavily timbered, and would become very valuable if more accessible to a good market. That river is now used to carry lumber to Georgetown, in South Carolina; but the navigation is somewhat obstructed and difficult, and so distant is the market, that the business is not found profitable. It is suggested, by those better acquainted with the geography of that region than myself, that Lumber River can be very easily connected with the Cape Fear by a Canal—that the expense of the Canal, and of opening the river to improve its navigation, will be inconsiderable, compared with the advantages derived from the improvement. I therefore recommend, that a survey be ordered, to ascertain the practicability of uniting those Rivers by a good navigable Canal, and that an estimate be made of its probable cost.

The Judicial Department of our Government has been administered with promptness, fidelity, and ability, but I cannot forbear to call your attention to the frequent acts of violence and force committed upon our Jails, whereby prisoners, charged with the highest crimes, are released, rescued, or escape. To such an extent has this offence been carried, that open force has been used, and that, too, I believe, in the presence of the Jailer, to break the Jail, seize the prisoners, and inflict on them summary punishment, for real or supposed offences. In other instances, the prisoners have been aided in their escape, by external force, clandestinely used. In others, by the use of instruments furnished them in prison. Whether these frequent and repeated offences against the due administration of Justice, arise from the cowardice, connivance, or negligence of Jailers, or from the delinquency of the Magistrates, in not building sufficient prisons, are questions submitted for your consideration, with the hope that you will apply the corrective, if the present Laws be insufficient.

There is another matter, connected with the due administration of the Criminal Law, that deserves attention. Criminals have been permitted to go at large, and finally to escape, after it has been notoriously known, that they have committed offences. If the present Law on that subject can be improved, I recommend that it be done. Nothing affords such ample protection to the *Innocent*, as the certain punishment of the *Guilty*.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, will lay before you, in due time, a detailed Report of their proceedings and the state of the Fund, and of the extent of their operations in draining the Swamp Lands. It will be your duty, as it is the desire of the Literary Board, to institute the most rigid examination and scrutiny into the manner in which the pecuniary affairs of the Board have been managed. It is due to the People to know how they have been managed, and it is due to the Board, if they have faithfully discharged their duties, that their fellow citizens should know that also.

And, in connection with this examination, I would recommend a scrutiny into the affairs and condition of the University of our State. It is the child of the Constitution, and should be watched over with parental care by your body. It is believed that due attention is not paid to that important Institution by the Legislature. Such Reports and Examinations are not made, as will give the Public full information in relation to its management and utility, and thus demagogues sometimes make it the hobby, upon which they ride into public favor, by making the grossest misrepresentations.

The Report of the Board of Internal Improvements, will be laid before you during the present Session, which does not promise to be very interesting, as the Board has but little under its charge at this time, beside the small Fund under its control into the management of which they invite the strictest scrutiny.

By virtue of the Act authorizing me to appoint an agent in the County of Macon or Cherokee, for the purposes therein specified, I appointed Jacob Siler, Esq., who gave the Bond and Security required, and entered upon the discharge of his duties. His communications to the Treasury Department, will give you the information as to his progress. The general pecuniary pressure, the scarcity of a circulating medium in the Western part of the State, the want of sufficient Roads to carry Produce to market, and the outlays necessary to settle a new Country, all combine to make it extremely difficult to pay the debt due the State upon the Cherokee Bonds, and it is believed if payments therein be rigorously exacted, the result will be, in many instances, ruin to the debtors and loss to the State; but, if reasonable indulgence be given, it is probable, that most of the debts will be collected. The high price, for which these Lands sold, would seem to justify all reasonable indulgence.

A Resolution of last Session having authorized me to employ Counsel to defend the Titles of Purchasers of Lands in Cherokee County, I engaged the services of Thomas L. Clingman, Esq., who, I presume, will make a Report, during the Session, upon the subject, which will be laid before you.

The progress of exhilization, sustained by the dictates of humanity, would seem to appeal to public liberality, for the establishment of Asylums for the use and benefit of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, and for the protection of the unfortunate Lunatic. The full, less, and suffering condition of many of these afflicted creatures, have long since and often appealed to the public charity of a Christian community. It is referred to you to say, how unbecoming has been that appeal. It is likewise referred to *you* to say, how much longer we shall mean lest our gross ingratitude to *Him*, who showers upon us with the hand of profusion, all the choice Blessings of life, while we withhold a beggarly pittance from his afflicted Children.

The establishment of a Penitentiary, in this State, has long been a matter of discussion, and it is probable, by this time, that Public opinion has determined upon its expediency. I therefore direct your attention to the subject. Long experience in the practice of Criminal Courts, has satisfied me, that offenders are often permitted to escape from a laudable humanity in Jurors, who look upon the severity and ignominy of the punishment that awaits the culprit, upon a verdict of Guilty, until their kindlier feelings conjure up doubts enough to justify a conscientious acquittal. It is believed, that a few years' practical skip in a Penitentiary, substituted for the present mode of punishment, would cause many a verdict to more nearly approximate the truth.

Whether it be expedient to establish these institutions, and if expedient, whether this is a propitious time to do so—whether you will embark the Funds of the State, in any of the schemes of Internal Improvement heretofore suggested—are matters for your consideration.

To you, the consideration of these matters appropriately belongs—*in* you, the powers of Taxation and appropriation are constitutionally vested. You are fresh from your Constituents, and doubtless well advised as to their wishes and wants—to them, you are responsible for the manner in which you shall discharge the high trusts confided to you, and therefore to you, are these matters most respectfully referred.

I would recommend, that whatever schemes of expenditure you may embark in, that you keep within the means at the command of the State: otherwise, the People must be taxed more heavily, or the State must contract a Loan. The pressure of the times forbids the former—the tarnished honor of some of the States, should make us, for the present, decline the latter.

The mania for State Banking, and the mad career of Internal Improvement, which seized a number of the States, have involved them in an indebtedness, very oppressive, but not hopeless. American credit and character require that the stain of violated faith should be obliterated, by our honest acknowledgment of the debt, and a still more honest effort to pay it. I therefore recommend the passage of Resolutions, expressive of the strong interest, which this State feels in the full redemption of every pledge of Public faith, and, of its utter detestation of the abominable doctrine of Repudiation. That State, which honestly owes a debt, and has, or can, command the means of payment, and refuses to pay, because it cannot be compelled to do so, has already bartered Public Honor, and only awaits an increase of price, to barter Public Liberty. This recommendation will come with peculiar force from you. N. Carolina has been jeered for sluggishness and indolence, because she has chosen to guard her Treasury and protect her Honor, by avoiding debt, and promptly meeting her engagements. She has yielded to others the glory of their magnificent expenditures, and will yield to them all that glory which will arise from a repudiation of their contracts. In the language of one of her noblest sons, "it is better for her to sleep on in indolence and innocence, than to wake up to infamy and treason."

But when public honor is at stake, or public Liberty endangered, she will shake the poppy from her brow; and then, for her high souled patriotism, for her unwavering devotion to the love of Liberty, for her loyalty to the Union, and for her stern integrity, the proudest sister of the Republic may well dare to be her rival.

The Civil commotion, which has lately disturbed the patriotic State of Rhode Island, is deeply to be regretted, and its termination in a conflict might have been attended with serious consequences to the other States. Aside then from mere sympathy, we cannot be indifferent spectators. Insurgency, the right of suffrage, is the ground upon which resistance to the constituted authorities, and other acts of rebellion, are attempted to be justified. Without passing upon the merits of the issue between the parties, in that State, I am constrained to say, that there is a spirit too often manifested in our country, to enforce our supposed rights, or to redress our supposed grievances, by appeals to force, resistance, rather than to Law, to reason, and to returning sense of justice. It is not every grievance, under which a people may labor, that justifies a resort to force for redress; nor is it to be believed, that in any portion of our country in this enlightened age, will a course of policy be persisted in that is grossly unjust and oppressive. The steady appeal to right and reason, is sure in due time to procure the appropriate remedy. The example of our own State, in her steady efforts to reform her representations, by appeals to the justice of her claims, and the success which eventually crowned those efforts, is proof of the wisdom of that policy. I therefore deem it the duty of all friends of social order to rebuke, on all occasions, that spirit which is ever ready to light the torch of civil discord, and revel in the blood of a brother.

Our Banks resumed specie payments during the past summer, and it is believed will be able to sustain themselves in future. But, while they afford us a sound Currency, it is to be regretted, that they are not enabled to extend their accommodations and increase their circulation, to that extent the necessities of the community require.

North Carolina, although an Atlantic State, is, to a great extent, in the condition of some of the inter States. She has no large commercial cities from which is shipped the principal productions of her industry. These are shipped mostly from the Ports of Virginia and South Carolina. The tariffs against her at the North, contracted for the immense quantity of merchandise purchased there, have to be paid in cash. Our Bank notes have to supply this cost, either by being presented at once or specie, and that taken to the North, or, by being taken to the North, and there shaved to the Brokers at a discount, (which a prompt redemption in specie would not prevent,) who forthwith present them at the Bank for payment in specie, or its equivalent. This perpetual flow of our Bank notes Northward, to pay balances against us, is met by a counter-current of the same notes Southward—not to pay balances in our favor—not to be thrown again into circulation by the purchase of our produce—but to stop this from circulation, by passing them into the Banks and drawing out the specie for them. The only means of protection, against these continued drains, of which our Banks can resort to, is to curtail the circulation—the very thing that operates against the community, but the only thing which can prevent them from being driven again into another suspension. If we had a National Currency at *par* in every part of the Union, by which to pay these balances against us, that Currency would never reach the hands of the Broker. It would be thrown into circulation in every direction, instead of being thrown back upon the Bank that issued it. Our own money would remain among us—there would be but little demand for specie, as but few would return upon the Banks, and they would thus be enabled to throw a much larger amount into circulation, without the risk of their sudden return for specie, and without the risk of being driven again into another suspension. The hopes of having a National Currency have been twice thwarted by the President's Vetoes of Charters for National Banks. Whether he will continue to deaden the will and set at defiance the principles of Washington and of Madison are questions of his imitation he must decide. One thing we all know—from the time of the establishment of the first National Bank, to the present time, when we have been without that Institution, our pecuniary affairs have been greatly deranged. In this State the issue of a National Bank has been fairly submitted to the people, by the rival candidates, in the two last Gubernatorial elections. The result of those contests proves the majority to be in favor of such an Institution. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted, whether you ought not to and, by all the means at your command, to carry out the expressed will of your Constituents.

The disease under which the National prosperity labors is the want of facility in Exchanges and a sound uniform National Currency. The remedy resorted to in some of the States, is the establishment of State Banks, which throw in circulation a large supply of notes, which for a moment seems to relieve, but these notes have only to take a trip to the two Northward, and back again, to be redeemed in specie, and the vaults are emptied—the Bank suspends—the notes become valueless, and the remedy turns out to be a worse bed quin kery, than existed in the disease. Banks owned by States, so long as they continue to be subject to these continual drains of their specie, cannot withstand the operation, any more than those owned by individuals.

The passage of a new Tariff of duties, at the present Session of Congress it is hoped, will relieve the Treasury from the temporary shifts of issuing Treasury notes, or of resorting to loans, to meet its current expenses and to pay its debts. Already its effects are visible in the increased activity of American industry, and in the growing tone of some of the European Journals, and in due time, it is believed, will be visible in the increase of our Revenue. It scarcely has the law gone into operation before we hear its repeal threatened, because its object is something beside raising Revenue. It is high time principles under which duties may be imposed should be settled and adhered to. The principle being settled, the extent to which the power may be exercised, then becomes a matter of expediency. All agree that duties may be imposed to raise Revenue, but some contend that they can be imposed for no other object. If this latter doctrine or principle are we shorn of some of the most important prerogatives of a sovereign People—then may we be rejected to the most abject commercial Slavery.

It be admitted that Europe can pour into our Country the excess of the productions of her pauper labor, whenever she chooses, and can exclude our products from her Markets, or tax them so high as to be ruinous to us, and that we have no power, to protect ourselves against the influx of the one, or, to counteract the oppressive exclusion, or heavy exactions of the other—then, indeed, are we in a helpless condition. The avowal of this doctrine, is well calculated to invite Foreign Powers, who are so inclined to be unjust right, to impose all such tyrannical restrictions upon our commerce, as their cupidity may suggest. Indeed, for some time past, we have been approximating this condition. Europe has been flooding our Country with the products of her labor, at a rate of some 20 per cent., while the productions of American labor have been either totally excluded from markets, or taxed from 50 to 25000 per cent.

Writers upon the wealth of Nations, descant upon the beauties of Free Trade. Her pets, the Orators and Journals, shout to us, across the Atlantic—"Free Trade"—and the glorious privilege of *buying* from whom you please.

Some of us re-echo *Free Trade*, and the glorious privilege of buying of whom we please. But none of these do we hear, the shout of Free Trade, and the glorious privilege of *selling* where we please, and to whom we choose. It is as important to have the privilege of selling, without exactions, as it is to buy without them. If facility and inducement to purchase the industry of others are opened to us—but every facility and inducement to sell the products of our industry be obstructed or closed, then must we become, ere long, a ruined people. This sentiment, uttered by one of our most distinguished Presidents, in his relation to a Tariff, and at a time when he was before the people as a candidate for that high office, fully sustained by eighteen years of subsequent experience. He said—"In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the *policy of British Merchants*. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and, instead of feeding the *paupers and barrers* of England, *feed our own*; or, else, in a short time, by continuing *our present policy*, we shall be rendered *paupers ourselves*." The policy here recommended, by him, has not been pursued, how truly he shadowed forth our present condition. Let us resist the policy of *British Merchants*, and become *a good deal more Americanized*, let us feed our own paupers and laborers, instead of [illegible]

...e of England, let us abandon that policy which ...s to Pauperism, and adopt that which will raise ...ers and laborers to competency and indepen... Let us declare our Commercial Independence ...proclaim to the world, we have the power not ...to raise Revenue by imposing duties, but that ...have the power, by imposing them, to protect ...erican Industry, against European industry and ...ract by our Legislation, any foreign Legis... hostile to our interests. But, at the same ...let us invite all nations to a commercial inter... with us, upon terms of the most extended ...lity, but, they must be terms of equality and ...procity.

...that the General Government has power to impose ...s for the protection of American Industry, a... European Industry, and to counteract foreign ...ation hostile to our Interests, I think cannot ...of a doubt. When the States became inde... they had the power, unquestionably. All ...powers to impose duties, they transferred to the ...l Government by the adoption of the Consti... They then ceased to have the power; and, ...General Government has it not, then the power ...ist. Is there an American, willing to admit ...

...do not wish to be understood as advocating a ...Tariff. I contend for the power to impose it, if ...think our interests require it. I advocate the ...ple of Free Trade, as far as it is practicable; but ...it ceases to be practicable, unless at a ruinous ...ifice to us, I abandon it, and say to the world— ...e will do unto others, as they do unto us."

...have thought it proper, on this occasion to say ...much, on this important subject. The Ameri... people ought to know the general opinion of the ...on upon it; that they may make some calculation ...is likely to be the course of policy pursued for ...ture. Frequent legislation on the subject, ...one extreme to another, defeats the best devised ...s, baffles the wisest calculations, and often de... hopes well founded. The suspense, in which ...People are kept, checks their energy, curbs their ...erprize, and kills their prosperity.

...had long entertained the hope, that, upon the ...ent of our National Debt, the proceeds arising ...the sales of the Public Lands, would be distri... among the States, to which they so justly be... This Fund would aid the States greatly in ...ation of their Youth, and in their schemes ...provement. But if we wish to expend more ...e means now at our command, we shall have ...to an increase of Taxes upon our citizens. ...sident has thought proper to interpose him... between us and our just rights, and deprive us, ...present, of the Funds arising from that source, ...the power to do so, and we must submit, un... some shall arrive, for us to exercise the powers ...ed us, by removing the obstruction, and taking ...session of what is so justly our own.

...President having called an extra Session of ...ess in 1841, prior to the regular Congressional ...ion in our State, it became my duty to order ...ion for Members of the present Congress, by ...ination.

...the death of the Hon. Lewis Williams, the late ...sentative in the thirteenth Congressional Dis... the House of Representatives was deprived of ...st and one of its most efficient Members, the ...e of its oldest and most faithful Represen... and the community, of one of its best, most ...l and most esteemed citizens. A Writ of ...on was issued to supply the vacancy, which ...in the election of the Hon. Anderson Mitche... Wilkes.

...the death of Alexander Troy, Esq. late Solicitor ...the fifth Judicial Circuit, the State was deprived ...excellent Officer, and of a most estimable ...A temporary appointment by the presiding ...e of the Hon. Robert Strange, was made to fill ...ancy. It will be your duty to elect his suc... Solicitors for the second and fourth Judicial ...uits likewise to be elected.

...Report of the State and progress of Common ...s necessarily touching for this Commission... ...constitute a part of the Report of the ...Bank.

...received the resignations, in the Act of ...B. Shepard, Esq. the Senator elect from ...Statistical District, of Elisha Bostick, a ...ber of the House of Commons, from the ...ty of Onslow; and of Robt. T. Paine, a mem... of the same House, for the County of ...ressed Writs of Election, to supply those ...

...accompanying File marked B, contains the ...ual Returns of the Justices of the Peace, made since the ...t Session.

...accompanying File C, contains Resolutions, ...the Legislatures of the following States, ...Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, ...Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, ...Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, ...Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Ken... and Illinois. These Resolutions refer to the ...g subjects:

...Veto of the President and the donation to his ...

...Amendment of the Constitution as to the Veto ...and the Presidential term of service, and the ...of a law, requiring Electors for President ...President to be elected on the same day ...and the Union;

...Revenue and Tariff, protective and discrimi...

...of Public Lands, and the distribution of the pro... the sales thereof;

...Demand of fugitives from justice, embracing ...cases of persons, charged with Negro stealing ...correspondence on the subject;

...North East Boundary;

...Admission of Texas into the Union;

...U. S. Bank or Fiscal Corporation;

...Bankrupt Law;

...Sub-Treasury;

...Repudiation of State debts;

...surviving Soldiers of the Revolution;

...Military Academy at West Point;

...Edmund Bill and One Hundred of the House of ...sentatives.

...the return of service of Hon. William A. Graham, ...ator of the United States from this State, ex... with the present Congress. You will supply ...ancy.

...during the past Spring, I received the Standard ...Measure, and Ounce Weights, furnished by ...General Government. I advertised for a Com... to furnish duplicates thereof, to be furnished to ...several Counties agreeably to Act of Assembly, ...received no bid, through the agency of a ...now travelling Northward, I endeavored to get ...to make them in that direction. A pro... has been received, to execute the work in a ...superior, and at a price so far above any thing ...paid by the Legislature, that I did not feel ...justified in accepting the proposition. The Copper... intended for Standards, were not then ...and have not been received.

...Resolution of the last Session, I was directed ...the 1st Volume of the Revised Statutes, to ...furnished to such Magistrates as had been ap... since 1836. I have caused all the copies at ...my disposal except such as are required to be retained, ...distributed; and, it is believed, a few Magistrates ...not supplied. There were a few extra copies ...Counties, from which I have endeavored to ...those who were not supplied.

...Gentlemen, Gentlemen, should the wisdom of ...Councils, tend to elevate the moral character ...State, to enlighten its youth, to relieve the ...to reform offenders, to protect the innocent, ...improve our physical condition, to aid the debtors, ...encourage industry, and to encourage honesty, integ... and morality, none will be more grateful to you ...for successful services, than

Your Fellow Citizen
and humble Servant.
J. M. MOREHEAD.

Executive Office, Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1842.

Judge H. Potfflit.—The Bicomond (Ia.) Sun says: We learn from the Evans... Journal, that this gentleman made a ...a few days since in that place, at the ...sion of which he informed his consti... that at the close of his term in Con... he should lay down his trust at their ...when they might elect whoever they ...to serve them, as he was perfectly a... now, to use his own classic lan... he could not get votes enough in ...district to buy a nigger's supper."

Legislature of N. Carolina.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Nov. 22.

The Speaker presented to the Senate the resignation of Mr. B. Pollock, Senator from the county of Onslow; which was accepted, and, on motion of Mr. Pasteur, ordered that a writ of election be issued to the Sheriff of that county, directing that an election be held on the 1st of December next, to supply the vacancy.

On motion of Mr. Wilkins P. Williams, the Speaker was requested to assign one or more seats for the use of Stenographers to note the debates of the Senate.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, on the subject of the printing; which was read and sent to the other House.

The proposition of the Commons to raise a joint select committee to wait on the Governor &c. was agreed to, and Messrs Dockery and Moore were appointed the committee on the part of the Senate. Mr. Dockery subsequently reported that the Governor would make a communication to the Legislature at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, a message was sent to the House, proposing to raise a joint committee of two on the part of each House to prepare joint rules, and subsequently a message was received from the Commons, agreeing to the proposition, and informing that Messrs. J. P. Caldwell and Walker compose the committee on their part. Whereupon Messrs. Morehead and Arrington were appointed on the part of the Senate.

On motion, a committee of five were appointed to prepare Rules for the Senate, consisting of Messrs. Edwards, Joyner, Brown, Spruill and Shepard.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Nov. 22.

On motion, the House proceeded to the election of Assistant Doorkeeper, which resulted in choice of Thomas Anderson of Hillsborough. For Anderson 58, Finch 25, Depoe 23, Cooley 3, Brown 2, Bobbitt 2, Lowe 2.

Messrs. Avery and Ashe were appointed the committee on the part of this House to wait on the Governor.

Mr. Cadw. Jones moved that a committee of five members be appointed to prepare Rules of Order for the government of the House, and that in the interim the rules of last session be in force. The motion prevailed; and Messrs. Cadw. Jones, Biggs, Barringer, Bragg, and Mendenhall, were appointed said committee.

On motion of Mr. Walker ordered that a proposition be sent to the Senate to go into an election for Engrossing Clerks, which was agreed to by the Senate; and the two Houses proceeded to ballot.

There were two unsuccessful ballotings; the vote of the Houses being as follows:

	1st ballot.	2d ballot.
Hoover,	26	18
Hays,	17	14
Root,	44	51
Noller,	45	61
Hancock,	10	8
Blair,	13	7
Graves,	27	32
West,	19	14
McLelland,	30	36
Rumley,	51	63
Cochran,	67	76
Lancaster,	8	2
Tate,	5	6
Jones,	29	14
Coleman,	27	24
Thomas,	40	35
Gray,	11	4
Drake,	18	18

The House adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Mr Edwards, from the committee on Rules of Order, reported, recommending the Rules of 1840 for the government of the Senate. Concurred in.

Mr Miller of Northampton appeared & took his seat.

The Printed Certificates of Ann Patterson of Iredell, and Isabella Campbell and Martha Spears of Cumberland, were presented, and were signed by the Speaker.

After interchanging messages, the two Houses proceeded to vote for three Engrossing Clerks, (the names of Messrs West, Gray, Hancock, Hayes, Blair and Moore being withdrawn.) The joint vote stood, For Cochran 99. Rumley 75, McClelland 49, Miller 73, Thomas 67, Drake 15, Coleman 26, Hoyt 58, Tate 6, Graves 30, Lancaster 3. Robert Cochran, of Fayetteville, was the only person elected, 82 votes being necessary to elect.

Mr Morehead offered a resolution to appoint a committee to ascertain and report the amount of taxes paid into the State Treasury in the years 1838-9-'40-1-'2, by each county in the State, shewing the aggregate amount paid by each county, and the annual average paid by each. Also, the Federal population of each county, according to the last Census. [These tables are necessary to the apportionment of representation in the State Senate and in Congress.

Mr Edwards suggested whether it would not better become the dignity of the Senate to call on the State Department for these Statistics.

Mr Morehead replied, that his sole wish was to facilitate the business of the Senate. He, for one, was not disposed of staying the entire winter in Raleigh. Mr Edwards observed, that no one could accuse him of attempting to prolong a session.

The resolution was laid on the table till to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr Bracken introduced a resolution to appropriate seats to newspaper Reporters; which, on motion of Mr Mendenhall, was laid on the table, it being intended to provide for the object in the Rules.

Mr Francis introduced a resolution for the relief of the late Door-keeper, which passed its first reading.

Mr Halsey introduced a resolution to appoint a committee to report the Statistical information necessary in Districting the State. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs Halsey, Biggs and Norcom appointed the committee.

The Governor's Message was received, and was read to the House by the Assistant Clerk.

Mr Barringer moved that the Message and accompanying documents be sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print five copies for each member.

Mr Biggs moved to amend, by inserting *one* instead of *five*. He intended no disrespect to the Governor; his object was merely to save money. The expenses for printing had greatly increased since 1833, and it was time they were retrenched. The custom before that time was to print but one.

Mr Mills opposed the amendment. The Message ought to be sent among the people, by whom the Governor had been elected, that they might hear his views on public matters. The printing would cost but a trifle, the principal expense being for preparing the type; after that is done, copies can be multiplied for but little more than the cost of paper and ink.

Mr Bower was in favor of the amendment. He went in for retrenchment and reform.

Mr Francis concurred with Mr Mills. The people had a right to this information, and it was a pleasure business to refuse it. Gentlemen must have some ulterior object. Let them out with it. The people were looking anxiously for the message; many did not take a newspaper. He wanted all to have the information contained in the message.

Mr Biggs repeated that he intended no disrespect to the Governor. If the gentleman from Macon would go back to 1833 he would find what had been the custom. His ulterior object was retrenchment, and to bring things back to where they were before.

Mr Francis thought their ulterior object had leaked out. There were some things in the Message that did not suit their tastes. The gentleman had carried us back nine years; and perhaps if he would carry us back nineteen, he would show us some strange things in legislation. They had commenced their reform with a vengeance. They had turned out a Clerk who had served the State faithfully for 19 years, and we know not what to expect next. I want reform in substance, and not in name.

After some further remarks by Mr Bower, the question was taken and Mr Biggs's motion was adopted, Ayes 60, Noes 55. The motion of Mr Barringer, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr C Jones, from the committee, reported Rules of order, which were amended, on motion of Mr. Cardwell, and adopted.

And the House adjourned.

The Locofoco organs, having carried the New York election, not content with giving the cold shoulder to the Administration by whose aid they have succeeded, are grown bold enough to re-hoist their old tattered and torn banner of the Sub-Treasury. The "Democratic" Convention of the State of New Hampshire have passed a *resolution* in favor of the restoration of the Sub-Treasury system. The Pittsburg Morning Post says that "the time has arrived when 'the Democracy' should again agitate this question before the People. It is emphatically a democratic and constitutional measure, and the *only* one to which we can look for the safety of our national finances." The New York New Era endorses both these authorities, saying that the more it reflects upon the subject the more firmly it is convinced that this is the *only* mode of keeping the public moneys which "the Democracy" can sustain.—*National Intelligencer.*

Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren.—The Alabama Tribune, the organ of Mr. Calhoun in that State, is very much opposed to the nomination of Mr. Van Buren for the next Presidential term. Mr. V. B. having had one term and the nomination for a second term, the Alabama Tribune treats a *third* nomination as wholly beyond reason and usage, and as an infringement upon the precedent set by Washington. That paper, after professing great sorrow that Mr. V. B. was defeated in 1840, and extolling his previous public services, adds:

"But when for this his friends claim as his due another nomination at our hands, we are forced to ask, when will there be an end to all this? Suppose him our candidate in 1844, and that 'the same old coon' which beat him in 1840 should again be too much for him, will he not have the same claim to our favor in 1848? And what in the mean time is to be done for the equal merits of Calhoun, Buchanan, Cass, Benton, Wright, Woodbury, and the other worthy sons of whom Democracy boasts? After enducing the peril of the fight, shall they be enwreathed with none of the laurel?"

Good again?—"It is an ill wind that blow no body good." The Loco Foco blast in our Legislature, is operating to the great advantage of the Whigs. We hear of several converts to the Whig faith, hereabouts, from among those who recently were strong on the other side. One man told us himself, that he had always stuck to the party, because *they* professed to be such friends of the poor, but, he said, he found out when there was any occasion for substantial sympathy, that they were the last people on earth for a poor man. Several of the unsuccessful Candidates are greatly out with their party. They say the Caucus system of the Locos don't suit them at all. The Whigs, on the whole, appear to be getting along better, than if they had the majority. They are cool, discreet, but resolute and firm; while the Loco Foco members are split to peices about their Candidates for the Senate, and other high Officers. Let the Whigs go on, as they have begun, and it is the last Loco Foco Legislature that will sit here for years. Courage, Whigs! then, courage!

Raleigh Register.

The late Whig Victory in Florida.—The Florida Herald of the 7th instant, the Federal Loco Foco organ in East Florida, gives it up as follows:

"For the first time since the organization of our Territorial Legislature into two branches, the political complexion of both houses is the same. We have now a thorough *Whig Legislature.*"

Michael Walsh's opinions about Locofoco aristocracy are worthy of attention, as coming from one initiated in all the mysteries of Locofocoism. He said in a speech at Tammany Hall:

"The aristocracy of talent, I revere—the aristocracy of power, fairly obtained, and properly exercised when obtained. I respect—the aristocracy of wealth, I can tolerate—but the low, dirty, coldfish aristocracy of Democracy, I loathe and detest."

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Sunday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for James Martine, Rev C McIver, C T Haigh, B Rose, M N Leary, Rockfish Co, E L Winslow, J D Williams, Z Burroughs, W McIntyre, Dr B Robinson, John Huske, C P Mallett, and D Shaw, of this place; and for Foster & Co, M Brown, Prof M Fetter, S L Smith, D Murray, E Mitchell, Rev W M Green, Lexington Co, L Dinry, J Devereux, Rev J B Davis, T Siddall, C Britz, D Clewell, T C Pfohl, J & W Murphy, D B Murphy, Prof Hooper, M C Cotton, A J Hill, Mrs Mary Ann McRackan, and others of the interior.

Also, same day, Steamer Fayetteville, with Goods for G W McDonald, Hall & Johnson, H & E J Lilly, J D Starr, J C & G B Atkins, T S Lutterloh, James Baker, J C Dobbin, D A Ray, S W Tillinghast, Nott & Briggs, and J W Wright, of this place; and for J D Toomer, Messrs Blum, J Bonner, S Wright, J C Jacobson, D Clark, H A London, Jenkins & Biles, E Belo, and T Lineback, of the interior.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

November 17.—Schr. George from Charleston. 19.—Schr. Constellation from St. Johns, P. R. 21.—Brigs Star from Bermuda, Lisbon from St. Thomas. 22.—Brig New York from Martinique; Schrs. Rubicon from New York, Sterling from do.

DEPARTURES.

November 15.—Schrs. North Carolina for Philadelphia. Gen. Wm. Washington for Charleston. 17.—Brig Aurora for St. Johns, P. R. 19.—Brig John for Guadaloupe; Schr. Eliza Jane for Berbice. 21.—Brig Aldebaran for Hayti. 22.—Brigs Mary Emily for Demarara, Washington for New York, Cocheco for Barbadoes; Schrs. Richard for Barbadoes, Baltimore for Richmond, Va., Rowena for do., Tioga for New York. 23.—Schrs. A. F. Thorn for New York, Wm. Hart for do.

JUST RECEIVED,

COOPER'S new Novel, Wing-and-Wing, cheap edition; Dickens' American Notes.

Nov. 30. E. J. HALE.

DAVID SHAW

HAS just received by Steamer Cotton Plant, a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, of which the following items are a part, viz:

Soft shell Almonds; Palm Nuts and Filberts; new crop Bunch Raisins, large, in whole and half boxes; fresh Currants; Citron, Cassia and Nutmegs; Butter Crackers and Cheese; Scotch Herrings; superior Spanish Cigars; Mace and Cloves; Pepper and Allspice; Hair Powder and Camphor; Seidlitz Powders; Rose and Cologne Water; Essence of Lemon and Cinnamon; British, Bear, and Antique Oil; Macassar Oil and Opodeldoc.

Also, on hand, a large collection of handsome TOYS, &c.

N. B. His CANDIES are all manufactured by himself, and warranted pure. Sold at 28 cents per cwt; retail price, 30 cents.

November 30, 1842. 30-6w

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

GOV. MOREHEAD'S MESSAGE will be found entire in this paper, and we doubt not will be read with that interest which its importance demands. Among its prominent recommendations, are—

A Turnpike Road from Raleigh to the West:

A Turnpike from Fayetteville to the Yadkin—or to some point on the road from Raleigh:

The improvement of the Roads in and to the Mountain Country:

The extension of aid, if possible, without incurring additional State responsibility, to the two existing Rail Roads:

An earnest appeal to Congress in favor of the opening of Roanoke Inlet, and of a Ship Canal between Pamlico Sound and Beaufort Harbor:

A Survey for a Canal from Lumber river to the Cape Fear:

The establishment of Asylums for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind:

A Penitentiary: &c. &c.

The Governor's views upon all these subjects, are highly important, and deeply affect the prosperity of the State.

His views of "the abominable doctrine of Repudiation;" of the Rhode Island commotion; of a National Currency; of the Tariff and Free Trade; and of the disposition of the Public Lands,—are particularly sound and acceptable.

A MISTAKE.—We learn from different sources in several adjoining counties, that a deal of sympathy has been wasted by kind hearted people who mourn over the failure of a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, who are currently reported to have applied for the benefit of the Bankrupt Act. The mistake originated in careless reading of an advertisement in this paper, in which quite a number of our citizens are enumerated as petitioning the Court to declare a debtor of theirs, (not themselves,) a bankrupt. This is what is called an "involuntary case of bankruptcy." A similar case appears in to-day's paper.

CANDIDATES.—We learn that Raleigh has been besieged by candidates for the small offices in the gift of the Legislature. It is said that there were 127 young gentlemen who would have been glad to be made Engrossing Clerks. *Only* 18, however, were nominated. We have heard of one modest young man, (a Loco,) in these parts, who wanted to be made a Door-keeper, but finding so many rivals, he mounted his horse and returned home, without telling his business.

There are numerous aspirants for the higher offices, also,—Treasurer, Comptroller, &c. A prominent Locofoco member said, a week or two before the Session commenced, that he had received about 40 letters, soliciting his influence and vote, for every office, from *Senator* down to Door-keeper.

This is all to be regretted. The passion for office,—the desire to live in some way upon the public,—seems to pervade the whole land, notwithstanding the indifferent emoluments, and the certainty of change in political supremacy, by which the incumbents are driven out, and a new and equally hungry swarm let in. To say nothing of the proud consciousness of never having begged for office, nor of the humiliation of being denied, we wonder that people do not discover how seldom office holders get rich, how often they disgrace themselves by corruption or inefficiency, and how much more independent, and generally successful, is he who has a regular business, and pursues it with zeal and energy.

The Raleigh Register has employed Reporters, from whom the public may expect brief sketches of the debates of the two Houses. This gives that excellent paper a further claim to public regard. That our readers may profit by the Register's public spirit, we intend to copy all that is interesting in the debates.

N. C. UNIVERSITY.—We are indebted to the publisher, Mr. Gales, for a very neat pamphlet, "Catalogue of the Trustees, Faculty, and Students of the University of North Carolina, 1842-3." The Trustees are 60 in number, at the head of the list standing the name of the Hon. Henry Potter of this town, who was elected in 1799, and next to him the Hon. William Gaston, elected in 1802.

The Faculty consists of seven Professors and two Tutors; of whom it is worthy of remark, that four of the Professors, (including the distinguished President,) and both the Tutors, are natives of North Carolina.

The Students number 171, as follows:

Seniors,	33
Juniors,	44
Sophomores,	44
Freshmen,	39
Irregulars,	11
	171

142 of the Students are natives of North Carolina, 12 of Alabama, 10 of Virginia, 6 of Tennessee, and 1 of Georgia.

A FAMILY AFFAIR.—The friends of Mr. Calhoun have pretended to construe a letter of Mr. Van Buren's to the Legislature of Missouri, in which there was some blarney about his indisposition to be brought forward again as a candidate, into an actual and positive renunciation of all claims to the support of the Locofocos in 1844. This was rather unkind of them, for they must have known that Mr. Van Buren meant nothing by what he said,—But to "block that game," a letter from Van himself to Henry Horn of Philadelphia, is just published, in which he distinctly says, that with all gratitude for past favors, he "would not decline the performance of any public duty to the execution of which the people of the U. S. should think fit to call him, and which shall not be inconsistent with the station he has already held." He goes on to say, that the Democracy will in due time select their candidate, and adds the following, which will serve as a bone for Mr. Calhoun and his friends to gnaw:—

"Endeavors to forestall their action, of the character you refer to, may indeed be made, but they should not be permitted to discourage those who desire a fair and full expression of the popular will; for if experience has made any thing clear in our politics, it is the certainty with which personal or premature efforts in that direction will be discountenanced and ultimately discomfited by the democracy.

"The Presidency, above all others, seems to be a place which they determine shall wait their offering, and in respect to which they will neither allow themselves to be assailed by personal importunities, nor permit their selection to be hastened or impeded by ex parte arrangements. When the proper period for making choice of a candidate shall in their judgment have arrived, they will do so; and be assured my dear sir, that those, if any such there be, who, unwilling to wait their movements, are found to have made themselves busy in promoting personal aspirations, however elevated their positions in other respects, will be least likely to be made the depository of confidence and favour."

GEN. SCOTT.—A letter from Gen. Scott, in reply to an invitation to attend the Dayton Barbecue, is just published. "With one candidate for the Presidency, (says he,) and the best interests of the country at heart, it ought not to be doubted that the Whigs, appealing to the virtue and intelligence of the people, will be as successful in 1844 as they were in 1840. Whether that one candidate be—as all indications seem to determine—Kentucky's illustrious son, or any one of hundreds of his followers, my prayers for a Whig triumph shall be ardent and unceasing."

POSTSCRIPT.

We are this morning in receipt of Legislative proceedings in full up to Saturday night, but the very crowded state of our columns prevents our giving any thing more than a very brief abstract.

Messrs. Thomas and Rumley have been elected Engrossing Clerks.

Wm. Hill, Esq. has been re-elected Secretary of State, having received 150 votes, to 13 cast for Marcellus Montgomery.

Judge Strange is elected Solicitor of the 5th Judicial District, without opposition.

Hugh McQueen, Esq. has resigned the office of Attorney General.

The General Assembly has only been in session a week, but it will be seen that several weighty matters have been brought forward already, and the body bids fair to be speedily launched on the wide ocean of legislation. The Standing Committees have been appointed, and industrious members are busily carving out work for them. Several valuable documents of a Statistical character, connected with the absorbing question of the Session, the arrangement of the Congressional and Senatorial Districts, have been submitted, a number of important bills have been presented, and all the Officers having been beheaded, that are at present ready for the block, it is presumed the majority will address themselves to business.—*Register.*

MARRIED,

At Oxmoor, Columbus county, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Haynes Lennon, WM. E. BIRD, Esq. of Cahawba, Ala., to Miss FRANCES E. TROY.

At the Convent Chapel, Georgetown, D. C., on the 15th instant, by the Most Reverend Archbishop Eccleston, GEORGE W. GRAHAM, of Washington, to ELIZA, daughter of Judge Gaston, of North Carolina.

DIED,

In this county, on the 12th instant, after a painful illness of near twelve months, Mrs. MARY McMILLAN, consort of John McMillan, Esq. She was for more than thirty years a member of the Presbyterian Church.

In Springville, S. C., on the 16th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH LIDE, consort of Hude Lide, after an illness of [illegible] from catarhal fever, in the 69th year of her age.

In Raleigh, on the 22d inst., Dr. JOHN WESLEY LEWIS, of Pneumonia, after a brief illness.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 30.

Brandy, peach,		45	Lead, bar,	7 a	8
Ditto, apple,	30	a 35	Mackerel, hf bl. No. 1,		$7
Bacon,	7	a 7½	Molasses,		25
Beeswax,	27	a 28	Oats,		30
Butter,	10	a 12½	Oil, Linseed,	80 a	90
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Nails, cut,	6 a	6½
Coffee,	11	a 12	Powder, keg,		$6½
Cotton,	6½	a 6¾	Rags,		2½
Cotton Bag'ng,		20	Sugar, brown,	6½ a	10
Corn,	40	a 50	Lump,		14
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	15 a	18
Candles, F. F.	15	a 17	Salt,	50 a	60
Flour,	$4	a $4½	Sack,		$2½
Feathers,	25	a 30	Tallow,	7 a	9
Flaxseed,	$1½	a $1 20	Tin, box,		12½
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a	3
dry,	10	a 12½	Wheat,	80 a	85
Iron,	5	a 5½	Whiskey,	30 a	35
Lard,	6	a 7	Wool,	15 a	20
Lime,	$1½	a $2 00			

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,	7	cts. pr. yd	
3-4 ditto ditto	ditto,	5	ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,)		6½	ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10,		14	

WILMINGTON MARKET—November 23.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 6 00; Flooring 7 00 a 7 50; Timber 4 00 a 4 75; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00, dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 11 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn, 55 a 60; Salt, coarse, 25 a 30; Rice 2 37 a 2 50.

Naval Stores.—Nearly three thousand barrels turpentine have been sold since our last report at 2 30 down to 2 25; which was the current price of yesterday. Tar has fallen down to $1, several sales having been made at that.

Timber.—Sales at 3 and 4½ dls.; 4 dls. may be considered the average price for mill timber, and on a credit of 90 days.

Lumber.—We have to note sales of flooring at 7, wide boards at 5, and scantling at 3 dollars, all on 90 days credit.

Bacon.—Scarcely enough offering to make a price. Hogs, dressed, continue at 4 to 4½ cents.

Lard.—No transactions heard of.

Corn.—None afloat.

Rice.—Sales of new at 2½; old at 2¾ and 2¾.

Ground Peas have come in plentifully of late, and bring 50 to 60 cts.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—November 22.

Bacon 7 a 7½; Beeswax 25; Coffee 12¼ a 15; Cotton 5½ a 6½; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour 5 00 a 6 00; Feathers 30½ a 32; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

At Columbia, cotton 4½ to 6½, the best offered, however, being bought at 6 3-16.

At New Orleans, Cotton 5 to 8¾, principally 6 to 6½. Receipts 194,329 bales, against 159,117 last year.

Total receipts at all ports 328,919 bales, against 246,698 last year.

Upland Cotton at New York, 5¾ to 8½; sales moderate. Flour 4 37½ to 4 50.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 8½. Flour 5 to 5 25. Corn 52.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE Subscriber has on hand, CLOTHING made up by himself, of various sizes, consisting of

Dress Coats, Frock Coats, Pantaloons, and Vests,

Which he will sell at reduced prices, for Cash only.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

November 29, 1842. 30-2w

Just Received and for Sale,

20 CASKS PRIME CHEESE,
400 yards Ingrain CARPETING, (at 50 cts. per yard.)

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

November 24, 1842. 30-tf

SALES AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY the 5th December, I will commence the sale of the remaining Stock of

Hardware, Cutlery, Coach Trimmings, Saddlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Iron, &c.,

At the Store of James Baker, on Person street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. Terms liberal, and made known at the Sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*

November 29, 1842. 1w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Archibald Munroe of Moore County, late Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first day of May next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

November 26, 1842. 30-10w-pd

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Joseph C. Lee of Robeson County, Planter, and Elijah Fuller of Cumberland County, Merchant, Creditors of John F. Barnes of Bladen County, Merchant, that he, the said John F. Barnes, be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER.

Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

November 26, 1842. 30-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

David H. McCree of Mecklenburg County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

James Clark of Mecklenburg County, Physician, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

James A. Harrell of Anson County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

James W. Saunders of Rockingham County, late Merchant, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

John Hart of Cumberland County, Laborer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

James C. Sloan of Mecklenburg County, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

Peter Claywell of Iredell County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

Nathan Haines of Surry County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

John L. Hadley of Surry County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,

Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

November 29, 1842. 30-3w

Mr. Hale: I have been expelled from the School taught by William McNeill, Jr. in Robeson county, by a majority of the Trustees of said School, for which they will not give me any reason;—therefore, I design shewing to the good citizens of my county, that no charge of malconduct or disobedience has ever been brought against me. I am ready at any time to meet them, with sufficient testimony to establish my character as a pupil and citizen. I have passed my life through many Schools, from a child to manhood, where peace and harmony dwelt, and tranquility subsisted; and now I have to bear the stigma of expulsion, as I am induced to believe, for the promotion of a man who has always been the enemy of my father while in existence. If that is not the cause, I know none else. Yours, &c.,

NICHOLAS McLAUCHLIN.

Robeson county, Nov. 23, 1842. 30-2wpd

NOTICE.

WILL be offered for Sale, in the Town of Rockford, Surry county, N. C., for cash, at the Court House Door, on Monday the 12th day of December, as the property of Dr. Winston Sommers, 23 acres of Land, joining the town of Rockford and the Land of Mark York; one Lot in the town of Rockford, the Lot on which said Sommers now lives; his interest in one Negro fellow, aged about 55 years; at the house of said Sommers, one Horse, Saddle, and Bridle, 20 head of Hogs, part of a set of Blacksmith Tools, some Farming Tools, and Household and Kitchen Furniture, being property which said Sommers has surrendered in his schedule filed in Bankruptcy, for the benefit of his creditors. Also, on the 13th, at the house of Thomas P. Coes, in the county of Surry, one Horse and Lot of Corn, property surrendered by said Coe in his schedule filed in Bankruptcy, for the benefit of his creditors.

THOS. B. WRIGHT, *Assignee.*

November 19, 1842. 30-ts

BRILLIANT SCHEMES
FOR DECEMBER.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

4 Prizes of $25,000 are $100,000!

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 15, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, December 17, 1842.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

Four Prizes of $25,000	1 Prize of $25,000,	Are 100,000 Dollars.	
	1 do 25,000,		
	1 do 25,000,		
	1 do 25,000,		
1 Prize of	$10 000	4 Prizes of	$2.000
1 Prize of	8 000	50 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize of	6.000	50 Prizes of	500
1 Prize of	5.153	50 Prizes of	250
2 Prizes of	4,000	&c.	&c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87.

The price of a certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets in the above splendid lottery is only $200; a certificate of 26 halves only $100; a certificate of 26 quarters only $50; a certificate of 26 eighths only $25; and a certificate of a package may draw the four highest prizes.

$30,000—100 Prizes of $1,000!

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class Q for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 24th of December, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$2 500
1 Prize of	10,000	1 Prize of	1 017
1 Prize of	5.000	100 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize of	3,000	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Half do

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

FRESH
Drugs, Medicines, &c.,
At the New Drug Establishment,

Person Street, nearly opposite the Bank Cape Fear,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, in addition to his former stock, has received by the late arrivals a FRESH SUPPLY of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Among which are the following articles:

Aquafortis; Muriatic, Nitric, Prussic and Acetic Acids; Antimony; Arsenic; Arrow Root; Spts. Ammonia; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Amonia; Borax, refined; Blue Vitriol; Barley; Bole Armenian; Prussian Blue; Burgundy Pitch; Blacking, Military and Paste; Pulverized Yellow Bark; Flor. Benzoin; Blue Mass; Flesh and Shoe Brushes; Ext. Belladonna; Ox. Bismuth; Bazilicon Ointment; Cubebs, pul.; Camomile Flors.; Camella, pulv.; Cantharides; Cobalt; Columbo, pulv.; Colchicum; Colocynth; Lapis Calaminaris; Chalk, prepared; Camphor; Cale. Charcoal; Calomel; Cologne; Ext. Cicuta, Cloves; Digitalis; Elm Bark; Ether; Elecampane; Emory; Ergot; Fowler's Solution; Arsenic; Glue; Gum Aloes; Gum Shellac; Gum Myrrh; Gum Guiac; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Gum Gamboge; Gum Arabic; Gum Tragacanth; Galls; Hair Powder; Powder Puffs; Hive Syrup; Hyd. Potash; Indigo; Ipecac; Ink, black and red; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Liquorice, refined; Lunar Caustic; Magnesia, cal. and carb.; Manna; Madder; Matches; Mustard; Sulphate Morphine; Acet. Morphine; Nux Vomica; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil; Cotton Oil; Opodeldoc; British Oil; Opium; Pipeine; Peppermint; Quassia; Quicksilver; Roots of all kinds; Sal. Tartar; Tartaric Acid; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Sup. Carb. Soda; Uva Ursi; Wedgewood's Mortars; Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff.

Wright's Pills; Godfrey's Cordial; Bateman's Drops; Capsules; Medicamentum; Cephalick Snuff; Henry's Magnesia; Turlington's Balsam; Tamarinds; Spirits Turpentine; White Lead; Putty; Window Glass, &c. &c.

The whole at prices designed to be satisfactory, and to insure a continuance of the custom of those who purchase at the establishment.

JAMES A. McRAE.

☞ Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM having removed his Office to the new Drug Establishment on Person street, may be found there when not professionally engaged.

November 12, 1842. 28tf

U. S. District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Elmsley M. Woodburn of Rockingham County, late Merchant, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

James S. O. Byers of Iredell County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

November 8, 1842. 28-3w

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the following SLAVES, for the apprehension of either a reward of Fifty Dollars will be given:

DAVE, who ranaway in Alabama, formerly belonging to Alex. Watson or Mr. Purcell, of Robeson county, N. C. Sometimes called Dave Watson.

Also, another slave named DAVE, purchased of W. G. McDonald, of Cumberland county, N. C.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension (without injury) of either of the above named Slaves.

R. YELDELL.

November 3, 1842. 27tf

☞ Information to be furnished to P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville, N. C.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE Subscriber will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in Jail of a certain man who calls himself John Campbell. He was discovered, a few days since, in the upper part of Robeson county, making his escape with a negro woman belonging to Mrs. Campbell, of Marion District, S. C. The said Campbell is about thirty-five or forty years of age, light hair, about half of it grey; his neck has some appearance of being marked with small pox, and his chin has a hollow in it. He has rather an impediment in his speech, and walks with his body a little inclined forward. He had on a white hat with a broad brim, black jeans homespun coat and pantaloons, tolerable fine. It is supposed that his true name is David Campbell. He was last seen at the house of Mr. Murdock Campbell, in the county of Cumberland, N. C., and in all probability he is still lurking about the said Campbell's.

GEORGE J. BETHEA.

Marion District, S. C., Oct. 17, 1842. 24-3m

Two Valuable Plantations for sale.

BEING desirous of removing to the West, I offer for sale all my Real Estate, consisting of Two VALUABLE PLANTATIONS, situated about 30 miles from Fayetteville, on the Fayetteville and Salem Road, and about 10 miles from Carthage. The tract on which I reside contains about 1000 acres, about 300 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation—well adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, wheat, &c. The buildings are extensive, lately repaired, and very comfortable. On this plantation is also a fine Cotton Gin.

The other Plantation is adjoining, and embraces about 1200 acres, about 200 of which are cleared—good buildings—valuable Grist Mill.

Both situations are healthy and have a plentiful supply of good water. Terms will be liberal. Persons from the low country would do well to examine this property, as it combines health with fertility.

DUGALD McDUGALD.

October 29, 1842. 26tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all and every person whatsoever, forewarning them from trading with my wife, ELIZA E. De SHIELDS, on my account; and also forewarning them from aiding or assisting, harboring or protecting her, in any way what-soever, under all the pains and penalties of the laws of North Carolina in such cases made and provided, as the said Eliza E. De Shields has quit my bed and board without any just cause, and against my will and consent. The law will be strictly prosecuted.

MARTIN ALEX'R De SHIELDS.

August 20, 1842. 24-3m

Mrs. Eliza E. De Shields,

TAKE notice, that I am prepared to furnish you with a comfortable support at any time you may require the same. Any communication arriving at Fair Bluff Post Office, addressed to me, will receive prompt attention.

MARTIN ALEX'R DE SHIELDS.

Fair Bluff, Columbus county, Sept. 20, 1842.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Colins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of **CANDLES**, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

SHOES.

JUST received from the Northern cities, a very large and general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Calf, Seal, Morocco, and Kid Shoes, Boots, Buskins, and Slippers, all of the latest fashions, and from the most approved Manufacturers.

Also, Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Sparables, Pegs, &c.. &c., which will be sold low for Cash, or to those who cash their bills when presented.

Having the best of Workmen, I continue to Manufacture and Repair as usual, at my Old Stand.

Persons indebted to me, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment.

P. PEARCE.

Fayetteville, September 6, 1842. 18tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 74tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the Bank to.

E. S.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 59tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

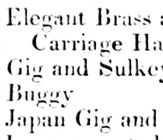
Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,



TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.
Uncommonly Cheap.
J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 hhds. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,

COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purchases elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

July 6, 1842. 9-tf.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & FEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual! Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

NOTICE to shew cause against the Petitions of the following Petitioners, for their discharge and certificate as Bankrupts, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th day of December next, to-wit:—

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Robert C. Belden, Tanner and Currier.
David Carver, Clerk.
Neill Johnson, Tavern Keeper.
John C. Latta, Clerk.
Patrick Dailey, Clerk.
Lewis S. Belden, Tanner and Currier.
Nathan Sikes, Shoemaker.
James Jenkins, Farmer.
William J. Anderson, Clerk.
Augustus J. Erambert, Wheel-wright.
Robert Wooten, Clerk.
Albert Torrence, late Merchant.
John M. Stedman, Clerk.
Charles A. McMillan, Clerk.
Charles N. Fennell, Clerk.
James B. Carver, Farmer.
Lizar Solomons, Carpenter.
John Averitt, Farmer.
Albert P. Hurt, Mechanic.
Jesse Gibson, Farmer.
James Cameron, Farmer.
James Price, Farmer.

SAMPSON COUNTY.
Salmon Strong, Physician.
John McKinnie, Farmer.
Joel Joyner, Jr., Farmer.
Duncan T. Patterson, Schoolmaster.
David Underwood, Farmer.
William Vann, Farmer.
Jacob Hollingsworth, Tailor.
Francis Westbrook, Farmer.
Furney Westbrook, Farmer.
George W. Jernigan, Farmer.

BLADEN COUNTY.
Dugald McMillan, Merchant.
John A. Russ, Merchant.
Josiah Russ, Farmer.
Evan Bevan, Merchant.
John W. Potter, Merchant.

ROBESON COUNTY.
Stephen Pledger, Farmer.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Jonathan Barry, Commission Merchant.
Alfred Bryant, Commission Merchant.
Norborne Radcliffe, Mason.
Aaron P. Kline, Clerk.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
John Jordan, Merchant.
John Northcott, Farmer.
Walter A. Jordan, Farmer.
Hardy Morgan, Farmer.
Joel Lucas, Farmer,
Elijah Sugg, Farmer.

MOORE COUNTY.
Thomas Muse, Farmer.
Miles Muse, Farmer.
John Muse, Farmer.
A. McK. Sowell, Farmer.
Quimby Sowell, Farmer.
Carroll Brady, Farmer.
John Smith, Farmer.
Noah Brewer, Farmer.
George Hunsucker, Farmer.
James H. Muse, Farmer.
Mark Allen, Farmer.
Alfred Shields, Farmer.
John McNeill, Farmer.
Joseph G. Moore, Hatter
Daniel Muse, Farmer.
John Phillips, Farmer.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.
John F. C. Heitman, Schoolmaster.
Hardison Lapish, Saddler.
Emanuel Rikard, Brick Mason.
James R. Owen, Farmer.
Franklin Sullivan, Merchant.
Anderson Tow, Merchant.
John R. Owen, Farmer.
Christian Bringle, Farmer.

STOKES COUNTY.
Edmund Tucker, Farmer.
John B. Kingsbury, Carpenter.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.
J. L. Terrell, Carpenter.
Martin Beam, Hatter.
Warner J. Hyder, Farmer.
Benjamin D. Hyder, Farmer.

DAVIE COUNTY.
Radford Foster, Farmer.
Berry Foster, Clerk.
Forest L. Powell, Farmer.
David Owen, Farmer.
Joel C. Pickler, Laborer.
James Cavender, Farmer.
Boon Frost, Shoemaker.

SURRY COUNTY.
John Harris, Farmer.
Francis P. Vest, Carpenter.
Thomas P. Coe, Carpenter.
Burgess Wood, Farmer.
Samuel Simmons, Laborer.
Martin Boles, Farmer.
Dabney Walker, Merchant.
Leonard L. Shugart, Farmer.
William Marsh, Tailor.
Anderson Whitaker, Tavern Keeper.
Cornelius Buchanan, Cabinet Maker.
Thomas B. Wright, late Merchant.
Armisted J. Simmons, Farmer.
Jehu Simmons, Farmer.
Nathan Simmons, Farmer.
John Jackson, Farmer.
Winston Somers, Physician.
William H. Harris, Farmer.

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Edward D. Jarrott.

CABARRUS COUNTY.
Abraham C. McRae.
John Benson, Shoemaker.
John A. Patterson, Carpenter.
Ishmael Williams, Mill-wright.
John M. Warmoth, Saddler.

ROWAN COUNTY.
Wade Phillips, Farmer.
David Wise, Farmer.
Samuel Reeves.
David Kerns, Schoolmaster.
James J. Long.
Frederick Mahaly.
James E. Pugh, Blacksmith.
William A. Lippard, Farmer.
William Howard.
Thomas Dickson, Tailor.
Samuel S. Brailey, Blacksmith.
Jordan Wise, Farmer.
David Houltshouser, Farmer.
Henry W. Watson, Farmer.
Addison J. Kelly, Farmer.
George M. Weant, Grocer.
Robert Brown, Grocer.
Thomas Sawyer, Blacksmith
A. C. McLelland, Painter.

BURKE COUNTY.
Menos H. Dawson.
Thomas Mitchell, Miner.
Albert G. Forney, late Merchant.
Thomas J. Forney, Merchant.
Henry Pressnell, Merchant.
William Powell, Shoemaker.
Marcus L. Forney, Farmer
Peter B. Forney, Gold Miner
Joseph M. Walker, Laborer.
Oscar Willis, Miner.
Isaac N. Forney, Farmer.
James H. Forney, Miner.
John E. Bouchelle, Miner.
Charles C. P. Gaither, Farmer.
William C. Norwood, Mechanic.
William A. Graham, Physician.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Robert P. Johnson, Saddler.
Thomas Boyd, Farmer.
John R. Bolton, Coiner.
Darius Folsom, Tinner.
Andrew Montgomery, Saddler.
Andrew H. Porter, Tailor.
Hiram H. Raney, Cabinet Maker.
Jonas Rudesell, Blacksmith.
Robert B. Wallace, Farmer.
Henry W. Marks, Shoemaker.
Stephen W. Allen, Blacksmith.
Patrick J. Wilson, Farmer.
Jacob Lemly, Carpenter.

WILKES COUNTY.
Benjamin Duncan, Farmer.

IREDELL COUNTY.
Absalom Roby.
James L. Hughes.
Melver Redman, Merchant.
Alexander B. Moore, Chair Maker.
William L. Blalock, Farmer.
John A. Carter, Farmer.
Greenbury Holbrooks, Blacksmith.
William Condrey, Farmer.
Alexander Jones, Blacksmith.
John S. Nicholls, Farmer.
Samuel Albea, Late Merchant.
Elam G. Lewis, Coach Maker.
Michael Rickert, Mechanic.
John Moore, Farmer.
George W. Hase, Laborer.
John P. Irwin.
Isaac L. Ward.

STANLY COUNTY.
Abraham J. Schankle, Physician.

GUILFORD COUNTY
Jesse McCuistin, Merchant.
Robert Bell, Wagon Maker.
Martin Blalock, Farmer.
Samuel Bell, Blacksmith.
William H. Moring, Mechanic.
John Waggoner, Farmer.
James N. Ross, Farmer.
William P. Lindsay, Carriage Maker.
Jesse Needham, Merchant.
Reuben Ross, Mechanic.
John Clark, Teacher.
Lovick Lombeth, late Merchant.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.
William R. Strong, Tobacco Manufacturer.
Terrel Hopper, Blacksmith.
Charles R. Smith.
William H. Moore, Farmer.
Robert W. Moore, Farmer.
Lorenzo D. Sanders, Farmer.
Pendleton Jones, Inn Keeper.
John Price, Farmer.
John W. Smith, Farmer.
Jonathan S. Bostick, Farmer.
Alexander Price, Farmer.

LINCOLN COUNTY.
Hiram A. Lawrence, Carpenter.
Moses T. Abernathy, Iron Master.
T. M. Abernathy & J. E. Robeson, Merchants.
James C. Rudesell, Physician.
Charles Ward, Farmer.
Isaac Wycough, Wagon Maker.

CALDWELL COUNTY.
Richard Estes, Blacksmith.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 24, 1842. 21-10w

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale Pilot and Beaver Cloths, strong Coatings, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Glasgow Jeans, Kerseys, Rose and Duffle Blankets, Vestings, (Valencia, Satin, Marseilles,) Italian Cravats, Scarfs, Suspenders, Lasting, Satin, and other fancy Buttons, Blanket Shawls, common and fancy Handkerchiefs, English and French Merinos, Alpacca Cloth and Serge, Persian Cloths, Challys, Bombazines, (light colors) Jaconet, Swiss and Book Muslins, Ginghams, Calicoes, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks, Diapers, Irish Linens, Bleached Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Roworth's 300 yd. Spool Cotton, Blanket and Cloth Frock Coats, BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS, CAPS, Wool and fine HATS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Hemming's Needles, Pins, Knitting Pins for knitting silk, Pen and Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Shears, Scissors, Iron and Britannia Spoons, Pad and Stock Locks, Carpenter's patent Iron Rim Locks, Drawing Knives, Screws, Augurs, Wood and Bed Screws, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Whittemore's Cards, Rowland's Mill Saws, Trace Chains, Cast Steel Spades, Cut Nails, Bar Iron, GROCERIES, Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Mustard, Dry Black Lead, White Lead, Window Glass, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, Dupont's Powder.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1842. 21-4m

NEW STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of

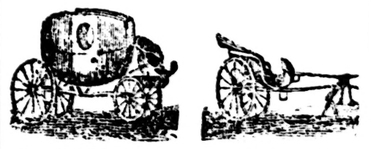
BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Comprising a very general stock of School Books, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, (some very low priced Ruled Cap;) Superfine Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Inkstands, &c. &c. All of which he will be glad to sell at his usual low prices *for Cash.*

New publications received frequently from New York; and any work not on hand procured to order, at short notice.

E. J. HALE.

September 28.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 1, 1842.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.

Apply to H. LEETE.

June 28, 1842. 8-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large,)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Bertier's,)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business.

C. J. & R. M. O.

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HLAE.

Locofoco Friction MATCHES.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 41tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ex. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

TO FAMILIES.

ROWAND'S IMPROVED
TONIC MIXTURE.

THOSE who would have recourse to a Family Medicine for FEVER AND AGUE, Dyspepsia, and Nervous Weaknesses, should discriminate between the "thousand and one" remedies constantly heralded forth to the public, (the same now as in all times past,) and that almost universally successful prescription called

ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE.

A few remarks will serve to illustrate the difference. In the first place, the operation of the Tonic Mixture in the cure of Fever and Ague is upon entirely new and peculiar, yet safer principles. 2ndly: It not only promptly arrests the course of the chills when punctually and perseveringly used, but it soon restores the wonted functions of the general system to a perfectly healthy state; when relapses are no more liable to ensue than an attack of the disease in one who has never had it before. Thirdly: The system, during the administration of the Improved Tonic Mixture, springs up at once under its benign influence, and gives forth an earnest of returning health and vigour. Fourthly: Producing more or less effect on the bowels, the cause of the disease passes off in the way most strongly indicated by nature. Fifthly: Its effects on the system are uniformly mild and safe, as well as efficient, and it is as well adapted to the feeblest infant, simply by a modification of the dose, as to the most vigorous adult. Many other considerations, of the utmost importance to the anxious parents and invalids, might be enumerated here, but the above are a few of the points of contrast, in comparison with the remedies generally resorted to in professional and family practice from which a proper judgment may be formed in selecting the remedy.

N. B. With a view to re-establish entire confidence in the efficiency of the "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," to effect a lasting cure of Fever and Ague, the Proprietor restores the original guarantee, viz: The money shall be returned in every case wherein the remedy has been punctually used without producing the desired effect.

Address DR. JOHN R. ROWAND.
No. 28 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 1, 1842. 18-3m

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.